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Prosecutor demands death for 75 Khomeini supporters

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's military prosecutor Wednesday demanded the death penalty for 75 pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiite Muslims on a charge of killing six Lebanese army soldiers in an ambush in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last March.

Prosecutor Assad Gernanok-officer said he made the demand in the indictment he issued in the case that is to be tried soon in a military court in Beirut.

He also asked for prison terms ranging from one year to life for 133 others allegedly involved in the 4 March ambush.

Only three of those accused are now in custody, the prosecutor's office said.

The 75 for whom Gernanok demanded the death sentence include former school teacher Hussein Musawi, head of a small, extremist militia called the Amal Islamic movement, and Sheikh Subhi Al-Tofaili, a Shiite clergyman known for his fiery orations espousing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iranian Islamic revolution.

Both Musawi and Al-Tofaili, who are among those still, in large, have publicly denounced Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's government for co-operating with the United States and agreeing to negotiate a withdrawal pact with Israel.

Gulf firms to invest in China's Henan province

GENEVA (KUNA) — China has made an important offer in an Agri-Energy Co-operation here for co-operation in developing its second-largest province.

The offer is seen as a breakthrough by companies seeking to enter the Chinese market.

Gulf firms sponsoring the Geneva meeting, the fourth annual session of the Washington-based Agri-Energy roundtable, have expressed interest in the Chinese proposal. They include the Al-Futuin group from the UAE, the Gulf group of companies, and Al-Khorayef of Saudi Arabia.

The Chinese province of Henan, which has 75 million people and is rich in raw materials including petroleum, has asked the roundtable to send an on-the-spot mission.

"In order to facilitate the development and

modernisation of our province, we welcome assistance and co-operation from friendly countries and corporations," said Chen Hsing of Henan's Waters Conservation Bureau, who came specially from China to make the offer.

"We guarantee that future co-operation will be beneficial to both sides, and that on our side we will do our best to be a good partner and co-operator," he told companies at the meeting.

Henan is looking for technical investment and equipment, and wants assistance with agro-industrial processing of food crops, cash crops and livestock, roundtable officials said.

The province is also interested in exchanges through barter and countertrade. It has substantial amounts of coal, the second largest reserves in China of bauxite, as well as salt, natural soda and oil.

Nile steamer sinks south of Aswan

CAIRO (AP) — A Nile steamer with more than 600 people aboard caught fire and sank on Wednesday in the Nile river just south of the famed Abu Simbel temples in Southern Egypt, police sources said.

Rescuees reaching Cairo from the scene said more than 500 persons had been picked up from the muddy alligator-infested waters of the river, the sources said. Several toddlers were fished out later.

Fervent rescue operations were underway, they said, and local authorities requested Cairo for additional rescue squads, including frogmen who were being flown to the scene.

The sources said the steamer, on a shuttle service between the Southern Egypt winter resort of Aswan and Wadi Halfa in Northern Sudan, carried a total of 627 people.

There are 599 passengers and a crew of 28. The passengers consisted of 547 Sudanese, 48 Egyptians, one Frenchman, one Tanzanian, one New Zealander and a Chadian, the sources said.

The steamer, an old vessel owned by the Nile Valley Company, a joint Egyptian-Sudanese ven-

ture, left Aswan Monday morning for the 200-mile (320 kilometre) voyage to Wadi Halfa, a Sudanese river port just south of the common border, the sources said.

Shortly after 3 am Wednesday fire broke out on board, gutting the steamer and causing it to sink.

The sources said the ship went down about three kilometres south of the Abu Simbel temples of ancient Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II.

The area where it sank, the sources said, was infested with alligators and the water was estimated to be more than 80 metres deep.

Abu Simbel is about 240 kilometres south of Aswan. Wadi Halfa is 80 kilometres south of Abu Simbel.

The steamer was named 10 Ramadan, after the lunar Muslim calendar date of the start of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The disaster comes after an important event in relations between Egypt and Sudan — the inauguration in Khartoum Wednesday of a joint parliament of 60 Egyptians and 60 Sudanese.

Thatcher fends off unemployment accusation

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to fend off new election embarrassment Wednesday by dismissing a report which blames her policies, not the recession, for nearly half of Britain's high unemployment.

The report was drawn up by a House of Commons all-party committee headed by Conservative legislator Edward Du Cann.

It said Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government policy of defending a high pound, making exports expensive, was largely to blame for the excessive 13.3 per cent unemployment rate.

There are a number of causes for unemployment, Mrs. Thatcher answered at a daily campaign news conference in the run-up to the 9 June election. She listed recession, inflation, overmanning and high pay.

The report coincided with leaks of govern-

menter Jeremy Bray, a committee member, said Du Cann actually wrote the outline and revised the report later under pressure from the Thatcher cabinet because of its political repercussions.

Labour seized on the leaked documents as examples of how the Conservatives have moved to the right under Mrs. Thatcher.

These are the terrifying suggestions behind the (Conservative) manifesto, which they are so proud of because it doesn't say anything like this, said senior Labourite John Sillis.

This is the unacceptable face of Thatcherism, I think it is what Mrs. Thatcher means by Victorian values, it takes us back to the mid-19th century.

Proposals debated by the Conservatives since winning power in 1979 include private in-



MAJDAL ANJAR, Lebanon — PLO Chief Mr. Yasser Arafat (centre-seated) appears Tuesday at a press conference in Bekaa Valley of Lebanon with other officers of the PLO. Arafat introduced the PLO unit said to be involved in a mutiny to Fatah. Arafat introduced the unit commanders to prove that the mutiny had not attracted most brigade officers. (AP wirephoto)

Jordanian journalist tours W. Germany

AMMAN (Star) — The Director General of Ad-Dustour newspaper Mr. Mahmoud El-Sherif is currently visiting West Germany on invitation of the West German government. Mr. El-Sherif will deliver a lecture on Friday at the German Society for Foreign Politics in Bonn on "The Middle East conflict and the role of Europe". Mr. El-Sherif is scheduled to meet Mr. Juergen Moellmann, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the director of the Middle East department at the foreign ministry. He will also meet representatives of the four German political parties.

During Mr. El-Sherif's visit, he met with various media representatives and delivered lectures on the Middle East and Euro-Arab relations.

Japan renews oil contracts with Iran

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese trading firms have renewed contracts to import 150,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iran at the Iranian government-set price since Iran reduced its oil price by \$3.20 per barrel in March, government officials said on Wednesday.

The officials of the ministry of international trade and industry said that with the new nine-month contracts, Japan now is importing 250,000 barrels a day from Iran.

Japan had been importing about 300,000 barrels daily from Iran, about 7 per cent of its total oil imports, however, most of the Iranian import contracts expired 31 March.

Japanese firms have been reluctant to renew Iranian contracts because they expected further price cuts, while there was a lull in domestic demand, the officials said.

Time Out, also showed Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet considered using troops to break strikes by essential service workers and other harsh union curbs.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said the strike-breaking troops and private insurance ideas had been turned down.

But Mrs. Thatcher said: "we're going to go on looking at new ideas and we're not going to be deflected by leaks."

Wednesday insights on Tory thinking followed a similar leak last week to Time Out which showed the Conservatives resigned two years ago to high unemployment as part of the price of their rigorous economic policies.

Tebbit said some civil servants — whose names

• AMMAN — Dr. Zuhair Al-Fin, Jordan University sociologist, announced that three minor earthquakes occurred in Jordan during the past two days on the Gulf of Aqaba. The first one measured on the Richter scale for a duration of 60 and 70 seconds. The second one measured on the Richter scale for a duration of 60 and 70 seconds. The third one measured on the Richter scale for a duration of 60 and 70 seconds.

• AMMAN — The National Council for the Jerash Festival, convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Shariq, reviewed a report submitted by the director of the festival. The committee approved the participation of 18 Arab Legion troops in addition to holding exhibitions. The committee praised the work made by members of the festival committee.

• AMMAN — The industrial sector registered a rate of growth of 24.5 per cent during the first quarter of 1983 compared to 1981. Income jumped by 200.5 million in 1981 to JD 249 million in 1982. Income from the agricultural sector increased from JD 69.4 million in 1981 to JD 70.4 million in 1982 achieving a growth of 21.7 per cent.

• RIVADH — The Gulf Co-operation Council Legal Department issued here Wednesday the first and second editions of its regulations. The first edition includes regulations on the legal status of the United Arab Emirates and basic laws of the United Arab Emirates. The second edition includes regulations on the legal status of the United Arab Emirates and basic laws of the United Arab Emirates.

The law follows upon a directive by His Majesty King Hussein last year that called for the formation of such a militia, to be under the ultimate authority of the Jordanian armed forces. The final version of the law was passed by the NCC on Wednesday. The law provides for the recruitment of Jordanian men between the ages of 16 and 25, and women from 16-45, to enlist for training in a variety of military duties.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran said the law would be implemented within two or three years. It is put into effect Jordan will have a reserve force that can back up the regular army in the event of a crisis. The law also provides for the recruitment of Jordanian men between the ages of 16 and 25, and women from 16-45, to enlist for training in a variety of military duties.



President Mubarak

New customs law receives approval Popular militia to be formed

By Star Staff Writers

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) on Monday approved the People's Army and the new customs law. In an interview with The Star's Hamdan Al-Haj, NCC member Taher Hikmat reviewed the new law.

"It is an updated version of the previous customs law," he said. "This version was adjusted according to the unified Arab customs law."

"The old law was issued more than 30 years ago, and through its practice and application, many faults and inconveniences were noticed."

Rapid changes in the economic field, have also given rise to new situations and developments which were not expected when the old law was issued, he said.

The most outstanding differences between the old and the new laws concern the composition of the customs court, which formerly was manned only by Ministry of Justice officials. Now the Finance Ministry has a member on the court, while the other two judges are still elected from the Justice Ministry.

The same composition was used for the court of appeal. The new law also allows for a third court of appeal, the court of cassation.

Another change involves an increase in customs exemptions on gifts brought by passengers to Jordan, from JD 7 — JD 50. And perhaps most importantly, procedures throughout the Customs Department are to be modernised.

"We can say that the trend was to minimise bureaucracy, arbitrary measures and decisions made by the officials of the Customs Department," said Mr. Hikmat. "And I think that will meet the satisfaction of both the private sector and the government."

Asked as a legislator, how he sees the new law, Mr. Hikmat said, "we, as legislators, tried our best to ensure an efficient administration and non-bureaucratic measures; and to ensure also, the

By Farouk Naeser

BEIRUT (AP) — Ambushers machine-gunned an Israeli army convoy near Beirut on Wednesday and Israeli troops chased them up to the multi-national peacekeeping forces zone, capturing one wounded Israeli soldier, an Israeli military communique said.

The shoot-out flared shortly before Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin assured Syria he has no intentions of waging war, and called on his political critics to close ranks behind him to bring the Israeli army home from Lebanon.

The communique said there were no Israeli casualties in the attack by a squad of infiltrators from the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital, south of Beirut's Galerie Souani entrance.

It was the first time that the Israeli army has announced the capture of a guerrilla assassin in the spot since last summer's invasion of Lebanon.

Lebanese radio stations identified the captured assassin as Tamer Charouni, a native of the southern Lebanese village of Nels Al-Jabal. But Israeli military spokesmen in Lebanon withheld comment on the identification.

Israeli forces halted their pursuit of the other attackers involved in the ambush of the line separating the Israeli army and the 5,400-mm multi-national peace force on the southern outskirts of the Lebanese capital.

Military sources in Tel Aviv said the attackers fled into the Italian-patrolled zone. But Capt. Corrado Centore, spokesman for the Italian contingent, said a prompt search of the whole area turned up no clues of the assassins or their yellow Italian-made Fiat. "I don't believe they came into our area," he said.

Continued on page 32



FUNERAL IN MOSCOW: The funeral of Arvid Pelshe, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, in Moscow's Red Square on Wednesday. In the front row, from right to left, are Nikolai Tikhonov, Yuri Andropov and Dmitri Ustinov. (AP wirephoto — see page 11)

'UAE dismissals do not threaten Jordanians'

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A reported decision by the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to terminate the employment of expatriate school teachers is not final, and in any case would not affect any teachers on loan from the Jordanian Education Ministry.

The ministry's Under-Secretary Abdul Latif 'Arabiyyat gave this answer to a question by The Star after press reports of the decision. According to the reports, 2,000 teachers who had been employed in the school year 1982-83 would be terminated. Mr. 'Arabiyyat stressed that the ministry had no records of Jordanians employed under separate contract. But he expressed confidence that the decision, if it is taken, would not seriously affect Jordanians.

A prominent Jordanian economist interviewed by The Star also cast doubt upon fears of widespread dismissals of Jordanians and Palestinians working in Gulf countries due to economic difficulties.

"I can assure you that not a single Jordanian teacher of those has been terminated, or will be terminated, for years to come," Mr. 'Arabiyyat said. "We are currently receiving increasing demands from most — rather than all — Gulf countries for more teachers."

Jordanian teachers are given preference under all circumstances, he said. But if there are any dismissals, many of them would quickly be re-employed. Asked about the numbers of teachers on loan from the ministry working in Gulf countries, he said there are about 1,400 in Saudi Arabia, 350 in the UAE, 355 in Oman, 20 in Kuwait and 64 in Qatar. Gulf universities also employ many Jordanian professors, bringing the total to about 2,300.

Mr. 'Arabiyyat estimated the number of Jordanian passport-holders working as teachers under separate contract at 10,000. These people are hired after contacting the various countries' educational ministries on their own.

The UAE embassy in Amman, contacted on the subject, said it had no information about the reported dismissals.

Mr. Fahad Al-Fanek, a Jordanian economist and vice-president for finance of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, was also sanguine on prospects for Jordanian expatriates working in the Gulf. But he said the Jordanian labour market would need to expand to accommodate future returning expatriates.

He said that there is a real slowdown in the

inflow of funds, plus the political and psychological effect of the Iranian threats and the endless Iran-Iraq war," he admitted.

"However," he told The Star, "the relative slowdown of the economy in the whole Arabian Peninsula does not mean the closure of schools, hospitals, insurance companies and governmental departments, where our expatriates play a major role."

"The first industry to suffer should be construction, and the first outsiders to leave should be the non-Arab labourers coming from Asia to construct roads and erect buildings. Our people are not construction labourers. They are mostly teachers, engineers, administrators and professionals, and accordingly they will not leave until such time as the local nationals are ready to take over, which does not happen overnight, and must take a long time."

There will, however, be some shift in Jordan's manpower balance. "There is no massive return of our people in the Gulf, but I should say that from now on the returnees may outnumber those who are leaving Jordan to work abroad."

"This means that from now on Jordan's economy should be ready to provide more employment and create no less than 30,000 jobs per year, which is not a simple task, especially when the economy itself is no longer growing at the phenomenal speed that was achieved during the last 10 years."

"In this respect we should not fool ourselves by thinking that if 50,000 Jordanians returned from abroad, we can accommodate them simply by telling 50,000 non-Jordanians working in Jordan to leave immediately or as soon as their contracts expire. As a matter of fact the returnees are highly skilled and mainly professionals, while the non-Jordanians in Jordan are mainly unskilled labour."

On the subject of a possible drop in remittances from the expatriates, Mr. Fanek said he was "not very much worried. Many expatriates will bring back with them all their savings, which is a lot."

"The exchange reserves of Jordan are adequate, and future trend will depend on the quality of our management of our economy and our balance of payments policies. Under bad management we can go bankrupt even without the drop of remittances, and under good and efficient management and the appropriate policies we can survive, and maintain a healthy condition."

It is "wise and timely" to raise the issue before it becomes a real problem, he said. "I believe in the ability of the Jordanian economy to absorb the shocks."

A year ago we were worried that our qualified manpower are leaving, and now we are worried that some of them are returning. This is a

فكرنا من اجل

Yarmouk Fine Arts work put on display

By Ruli Abu Deeb
Special to the Star

THE FOURTH exhibition of the Fine Arts Department at Yarmouk University, held on campus from 23-31 May, reflected the wide variety of courses the department offers: from painting, drawing, colour theory and printing, to interior and graphic design, design methodology, technical illustration, industrial design and stage design and production.

The exhibition was a harmonious blend of creative and artistic work, with the practical and vocational exhibits illustrating clearly the department's aim of developing the students' artistic talents while, at the same time, offering them job skills.

The work from FID (interior design), which was of a very high standard, and from technical illustration showed, for example, how students study architectural forms, equal proportions, vanishing points, explosion perspective, etc. and are trained in accurate representation and measurement.

Craftsmen

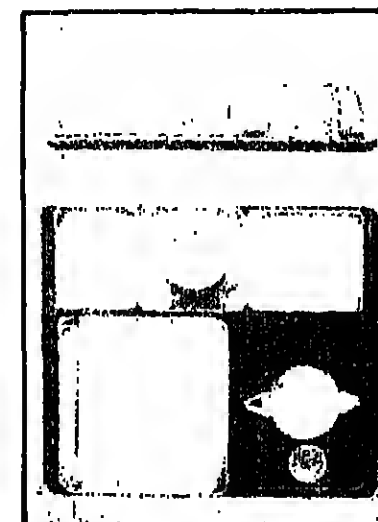
Industrial design exhibits, with scale models of a baby chair, showing table, and an iron stand and pot telephone, showed the student must follow from idea representation through design methodology and anthropometrics to technical illustration and the final step of the production of a three-dimensional form. This approach stems from the department's aim to produce graduates who can consider themselves craftsmen as well as designers.

Also represented were graphic and interior design. The latter discipline, exhibited for the first time, had students doing imaginative work with the interior plan of a villa in Amman, which they furnished and designed individually. Most striking was the students' use of colour, and an impressive attention to detail in their scale plans.

In graphic design there were some delicate stationery designs and interesting use of printed pictures for calendars together with a clear example of the practical use of the students' work in the designs that will be used for this year's university Yearbook.

Very fine

The exhibit from Fine Art were oil paintings, water-colours and pencil drawings. The latter were the most outstanding, with some very fine still-lives, making it hard to believe that they were the work of first-year



Examples of work from the 3-D Drawing, Craft and Drawing classes

students. On the whole, students seemed to find the medium of water-colours easier than oils, where at times subtlety in colour-toning was lacking.

The section on Islamic painting included some interesting compositions by students who, having studied the styles of Shahad and Al-Wasiti in particular, reproduced the important features of Islamic art in their own work, such as two-dimensional representation, the inclusion of Arabic calligraphy and somewhat stylized subject matter.

Nicely complementing the themes in this section were the 90 or so prints depicting local scenes in simple lines,

which nevertheless contain a lot of movement. A variety of techniques were used — wood-cuts, linocuts, hot-stamping, testowart, carbon paper stamped on with an iron and silk-screen printing.

Regrettably, the drama section was represented only by some pictures of the recent production of "The Brig", plus a floor-plan and cross-section of a theatre and a stage set.

Overall, the general standard of the students' work and the obvious insistence on thorough groundwork with a meticulous attention to detail made this an interesting and rewarding exhibition promising well for the future.



Queen opens London exhibit

AMMAN (Star) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Tuesday opened an exhibition entitled "The Islamic Revival" in London. The exhibition, sponsored by the World of Islamic Art Trust, explores Islamic art in the light of British architecture and design in the 19th century. It focuses on early attitudes, the ethos and recording of Islamic architecture and the acceptance of forms and ideas.

Q. OF JORDAN

• A STUDENT study group from American University in Washington, D.C. on 24 May paid a visit to the University of Jordan, where they met a number of faculty members and were briefed on student activities.

• A GROUP of university students completed a survey of wild plants in the Balqa Governorate. The head of the team, Dr. David Al-Hsa, said the students had discovered some species unknown in Jordan. One hundred species were reported in the survey, out of 2,400 species throughout Jordan. Dr. Al-Hsa is working on the identification of the species, which can be used to help more tourism to Jordan.

• THE UNIVERSITY has decided to graduate its students ceremony on 30 June, at Al-Hussein City.

• THE COUNCIL of Deans of the University President Abdul Majid Al-Majidi and took decisions regarding appointment and promotion of teachers, involving Dr. Hisham Al-Hadi, Dr. Tawfiq Abu Farah, Dr. U. Ahmad and Dr. Steven Brakman.

• ANMAN CHAMBER of Industry Director Ali Dajani will deliver a lecture on 30 June at the conference in the University, entitled "Jordan Industries and the Role of Science Research".

• DR. MAJALI HAS appointed a five-member team to conduct discussions with the co-ordination committee of Jordanian fertilizer industries.

• THE UNIVERSITY welcomed the idea of sending students to private companies for training during summer holidays. It was reported last week.

YARMOUK U.

• YARMOUK UNIVERSITY's commencement ceremony will take place on 9 June at 5 p.m. in the gymnasium.

• SUMMER SCHOOL at the University will begin on Saturday, 11 June.

• ON 24 MAY University President Adnan Badran met a Spanish delegation headed by Senor Juan Riquelme, director of the Hispano-Arabic Institute in Madrid, to discuss cultural exchanges and the strengthening of ties between Yarmouk University, the Institute and the University of Spain, with particular emphasis being paid to historical links between the Arab world and Spain.

• PROF. EHSAN Rashid, ambassador in Amman for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, has sent a letter of thanks to President Badran for the reception given to a group from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who visited the University.

USAID loans support health, sanitation work

By Hamdan Al-Haj
and Steven Ross
Star Staff Writers

AMMAN — Two agreements for loans to Jordan totaling \$6 million were signed on Monday at the National Planning Council (NPC) by NPC President Hanna Odeh and US Charge d'Affaires Edward Hefezian. The two loans will contribute in different ways to promoting health and sanitation.

The \$6 million is part of the USAID's \$20 million programme in Jordan for fiscal year 1983, and will contribute to two major projects.

The Zarqa-Ruseifa water and wastewater project will receive \$5 million to assist in financing new collection and treatment facilities and to improve the water distribution system.

The second project adds \$1 million to previous contributions for financing technical support to assist the Ministry of Health in the improvement of basic health care services and to improve management capabilities.

USAID programme Officer Daniel Leaty told the Star that "The latter funds are used to assist the Ministry of Health in establishing a planning unit within the ministry to assist them in upgrading basic health services, especially in the poor areas."

In the Zarqa-Ruseifa project, he said, "One of the biggest constraints to Jordan development is the lack of safe and clean drinking water. This is one of a number of projects that USAID is involved in, to overcome that constraint."

Zarqa is the second largest city in Jordan, he said. The combined population of the Zarqa-

Ruseifa area is about 260,000 people. "This project will provide a wastewater collection system, a wastewater treatment plant, and improvement of water distribution in the area."

"The total amount of money from the government of Jordan, other sources and the USAID, is about \$80 million."

USAID Health Officer Scott Edmonds said that the plan is "to have basic health care. We mean by that a person and a family in a village can be provided health services such as mother and child health care, immunizing children against diseases and we can prevent health problems before the need of hospitalization."

Mr. Edmonds said that "The actual work is done by the Ministry of Health staff in the directorates of health planning and basic care. Technical assistance is provided by a contract with Westinghouse Health Systems, which provides consultants and technical guidance."

The Zarqa-Ruseifa project is still in the tendering process. The first and largest contract is for the construction of a 24,000 cubic-metre-a-day wastewater treatment plant in Zarqa, for which bids have been received. Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) magazine earlier reported that 25 local and international firms had been shortlisted and asked for their final bids.

Tenders for eight remaining contracts will be invited in June, Water Supply Corporation Deputy Director Aref Buhaddad told the Star. Twenty-four firms prequalified to bid for three contracts to supply and lay sewers and water pipes, while 42 companies of various nationalities qualified for the others.

American group brings excitement of four kinds of music in concerts



The Mark O'Connor Band

AMMAN (Star) — Jordanians have a chance this week to learn what American traditional music is all about. A virtuoso fiddle player, Mark O'Connor and his friends present a series of four concerts around the country.

The group's visit to Jordan has been arranged by the Jordan Society of the United States in co-operation with Ali and the Jacob Foundation. The aim of the visit is to promote cultural interchange and to encourage music-making on the young.

Her Majesty Queen Noor chose the Mark O'Connor group from a list of 10 submitted by the Jordan Society. A 34-year-old O'Connor was an ideal choice.

Mark O'Connor is regarded as one of America's most brilliant young musicians. At 21 he has already culled 75 first prizes in violin, guitar and mandolin competitions, and has been America's Grand National Fiddle champion three times.

In 1982 he was invited to perform before the president and Nancy Reagan at the White House as part of the Young Artists at the White House Programme.

He and the rest of the group, singer Terry Miller, guitar and banjo player Bill Miller, bass player Aris Johnson

and guitar and mandolin player Robert Griffin, will be giving concerts that cover four major music styles, blues, jazz, country music and rock.

They hope to give audiences a feel of the traditional styles of American music and the connections between them.

The group gave its first concert in Irbid at Yarmouk University on Tuesday, 31 May. They will perform at the Coral Beach Hotel in Aqaba on 2 June at 8 p.m., and at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman on Saturday, 4 June at 4.30 p.m. and Monday 6 June at 8 p.m.



Singer Samy Clark with a young admirer during performance

Famous Lebanese singer performs

By Jim Wells
Special to the Star

AMMAN — World-renowned Lebanese singer Samy Clark on Tuesday evening treated the people of Jordan to a special televised hour of his singing, live from the San Rock Hotel in Amman.

Mr. Clark's singing was in Arabic yet he appealed to the multinational audience with his outstanding performance ability and up-beat tempo. At times he sounded like an Italian singer with his smooth voice, then he would switch to a fast-paced classical Arabic. He used a puppet in one song, and later brought two young girls out of the audience that had it in their mind to dance with the famous Samy Clark.

Mr. Clark was discovered in 1970 by Elias Rahbani who wrote many of his songs. He chose

to scrap his law career for the spotlight when he performed at the Greek International Festival that year and placed sixth, extraordinary, considering his lack of experience.

During his career he has acted and sung in three movies, and is now working on a fourth — which, he told the Star modestly, he hopes will give him a chance to prove his acting ability.

When he began his career, he says, most of his songs were about love, but since then he has dedicated his life to his stricken country in offering a message of hope through his singing.

His fan clubs keep his life moving quickly. As soon as he finishes his engagement at the San Rock Hotel, which includes four more performances on 2, 3, 4 and 5 June, he will travel to Lebanon. Then he is off to Japan to perform.

Final decisions made on August Jerash Festival

AMMAN (Star) — The executive committee for the Jerash festival ended its organizational session this week under Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran. It listened to reports by various committees, including the foreign performers' committee under Mr. Peter Slnah, who said in his report that his committee had received approval from several Arab and foreign folk troupes regarding their participation in the festival.

The famous Lebanese singer Fairouz will sing at the festival, which is to be held from 12-20 August. The Egyptian Kitha troupe will also take part in addition to others from Kuwait, Yemen, Algeria, Tunis, the Soviet Union, the US three troupes, China, India, Bangladesh, the Sudan, Scotland and Austria.

Dr. Mazen Al-Armouti, director of the festival reported on the final arrangements for press coverage of the festival, and on the documentary — now being filmed — which speaks about the history of Jordan. Dr. Marwan Khalil spoke about the activities of his press relations and advertising committee.

The executive committee of the festival took other measures including approval of the emblem of the festival, the murals, the music that will accompany the documentary and advertising.

Her Majesty Queen Noor has invited all participants to meet with her at a tea party next Tuesday.

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Local, foreign experts confer on solar study

AMMAN (Star) — Jordanian and foreign experts have been meeting this week at the Royal Scientific Society to discuss a major study on the potential of solar energy applications in Jordan.

The five-volume study was prepared by the Solar Energy Section of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the RSS, at the request of the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ). It was financed by the Ministry of Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The presentation of each of the five volumes was followed by a panel discussion. The study includes an analysis of Jordan's available energy resources, its potential energy needs, a survey of current solar technology and an assessment of the possible application of solar energy throughout the country.

Although the study covers only the situation in Jordan, it is hoped that it will serve as a model study for other Arab countries.

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Emergency service strengthens role

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Ambulance and Emergency Department of the Civil Defence Directorate will open two new ambulance stations shortly. One will be set up at Al-Jiza, near the Queen Alia International Airport, to help the airport's own emergency squads in case of aircraft accidents; and the second at Bir Mathkour, on the Desert Road between Karak and Aqaba.

Maj. Mohammad Taha Al-Hmoud, the department's director, told The Star in an interview that the new stations were part of a campaign to strengthen the ambulance service that also included reinforced training efforts with foreign assistance. The department now has five ambulance stations along the long route linking Aqaba with Irbid in the northeastern desert, he said. They are equipped with up-to-date first aid equipment and have two ambulances each.

The line of stations was established because of an almost total lack of medical services along the long route linking Aqaba with Irbid in the northeastern desert, he said. They are equipped with up-to-date first aid equipment and have two ambulances each.

The southernmost station is at Al-



Cleaning ambulances of the Amman emergency station at the ready

Qurna, from which accident victims can be taken to Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba, after receiving first aid. Al-Irbid station can send patients to either Ma'oun or Talila hospital, depending on the location of the accident; and the Qatrina centre sends casualties to Zarqa hospital, and the H4 centre to Mafraq.

The head office in Amman deals with all accidents that occur in the capital and its suburbs. It has eight ambulances, furnished with all kinds of first-aid needs, said Maj. Hmoud.

The Ambulance and Emergency Department is ready to provide emergency aid in all kinds of accidents, he said. But in non-emergency medical care, there are also many types of cases that can be transported only by ambulance. Asthma, heart attack, lower and upper limb fracture, spinal fracture, coma and abdominal injury victims, among others, can all call on the department for help.

The department recruits men with the basic prerequisite of a 'tawjihi' (general secondary school) certificate for training. The candidates, who

receive military rank and salaries, undergo a long apprenticeship in one of several Jordanian hospitals, and then take more courses in the ambulance department itself.

British experts

The department has reinforced its training programme with assistance from British experts. "We welcomed Mr. Ronald Moor, the director of the London Ambulance Training Centre; Mr. John Dolan, and Mr. David Allen, senior instructor with the London Ambulance Service."

Mr. Allen told The Star that the aim of his visit was to update the students' existing knowledge, because they have a sound grasp of theory but lack practical work applications. "The main subjects to deal with," he said, "are the heart and circulation, the nervous system, the respiratory system and practical work application for patient care."

Asked how the Jordanian ambulance service could be improved, Mr. Allen said, "The public needs desperately to be informed of the excellent facilities that the Civil Defence provide. There must be advertisements through newspapers, TV programmes, radio and general communications programmes. Maybe TV can make a documentary about the life of the ambulance men and officers."

Mr. Allen arrived in Amman on 10 April to give four courses for new entrants.

Archaeological prize goes to two women

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordanian women have been selected first prize in Italy under the 1981 Ainiloh Prize programme, The Star learned.

The two, Mrs. Randa Khalifa, the University of Jordan and the Nezma Darwish of the Department of Antiquities, will attend a month study course in Rome on the care and preservation of ancient mosaics. Randa's discovery of a mosaic in the 1970s, and Darwish's discovery of a mosaic in the 1980s, are among the prizes.

The Feast Ainiloh Prize named after the former president of the Friends of Archaeology, given by the Italian government, archaeologists of world. Mrs. Randa Khalifa, Jordanian, and the Ainiloh Prize committee, the prize winners' transportation costs.

Italian Cultural Attache Dr. Piazzardi told The Star that the prize committee, chaired by the Italian ambassador, had selected a winner for the first prize. That winner, who will probably go to work in Italy, he said.

Candidates for the prize are proposed by the various archaeological institutions for final review by the committee.

Arab business profile:

Sheikh Ali, the builder

By Robert Poulton
Star Economy Analyst

"The (market) situation is exacerbated by the failure to promote strong, dynamic and professionally run national oil companies."

— Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, September 1982

WITHOUT Sheikh Ali's sense of diplomacy and realism, Opec wouldn't be the same, if anything at all.

The International corporate face-off on the oil market would probably be evolving in a totally different direction, shying away from exploring in the Third World and writing off unprofitable refineries throughout Europe.

Even at home in Kuwait, the business scene would have a different shape, both in the strategic oil sector as well as in the financial world.

There is a wide range of strong personalities in the Arab

world, but few have reached the status of builder and entrepreneur that Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah now enjoys. And since he is only 38 years old, his potential is less still further is enormous.

He was only 33 when he became Kuwait's oil minister. Today, he has organized the state-owned oil industry in such a fashion that the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) is on its way to become Opec's first real multinational. Even the powerful Algerian Sonatrach, which had become by 1980 a state within a state, "an industrial empire to lift the country from underdevelopment", had no time to venture into world schemes as large as those initiated by KPC, despite the complex international web of management relations.

A graduate of Victoria College in Cairo and later from the universities of San Francisco and London, Sheikh Ali was no stranger to Kuwait's public administration when he became oil minister in February 1978. For ten years, he had worked up the ladder at the Ministry of Finance, from head of the economics department up to under-secretary.

Meanwhile, he'd become in 1976 (at 30 years old) the first board chairman of the Gulf International Bank, the number two Arab bank on the world Eurodollar market.

In less than three years, Sheikh Ali turned the whole Kuwaiti oil industry upside down. First, by streamlining and rationalizing the large network of several corporate state-owned units dealing with production, transportation, refining, drilling, petrochemicals and local distribution.

"We've spent the first 15 months of KPC's existence in restructuring the organization (until spring of 1981). It was difficult, not only because it involved changing the functions of companies and transferring assets from one company to another, but also because it led to the transfer of thousands of people from one management to another."

Huge oil conglomerate The result was impressive. In good years, when the oil market is in a stable situation, KPC can earn more revenue than the Kuwaiti government as a whole.

But that was only the first stage before lining up KPC to become a major diversified oil conglomerate.

Even before the new corporate structure entered Sheikh Ali went overseas by acquiring a leading stake (25 per cent) in the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation with Volvo and two Canadian-controlled groups, Sulpetro and the US-based AZL Resources.

But the real advance came in spring 1981 — shortly after the corporate reorganization was over, when KPC acquired 50 per cent in the 67,900-barrel-a-day refinery of Pacific Resources Inc., a widely held US independent in Hawaii. KPC contributed itself to contribute \$185 million in cash and a further 30 per cent of the refinery's crude oil needs. "The venture is going to expand in the Pacific region and the West Coast of the United States. We think that this will be an extremely profitable operation and at the same time help in our marketing effort for certain products that are refined in Kuwait."

At least, the momentum was building up after earlier attempts to set a foothold in the crucial US market. Kuwait's first opportunity to move there had come in 1980, when a Morgan Stanley investment company asked if

it was interested in buying a stake in Getty Oil that was for sale as part of the settlement of the late J. Paul Getty's estate. About 15 per cent of the stock was available, but the Americans thought that Kuwait would only take 5 per cent in order to avoid full public disclosure, as had been the country's general investment policy so far. But Sheikh Ali didn't want simply to build a foreign portfolio. He wanted to have his own say in the management and interlock the group's own activities with those of KPC.

Thus, he leaped for the full 14.6 per cent at the staggering price of \$982 million. The executives of the estate were so stunned that they withdrew their offers. The long-term stake was too high.

Why should the Kuwaitis move so aggressively abroad? And why acquire assets which some of the oil sisters new find unprofitable to operate?

"The answer is simple," said Sheikh Ali, who has a tremendous international vision.

"First, we control vast oil reserves and we must therefore keep ahead of the market."

"Two, that is where our expertise lies, in oil and gas. Why should we go into electronics when we don't know the trade

ner the market? We have experts here who know what they are talking about in petroleum matters." And though Kuwait may still be small in population and in managers, nationals still account for over a third of KPC's manpower, with other Arab nationals contributing a further 48 per cent.

"And third, we are in the business to make money, not to salvage anyone. Buy cheap and sell high. We have our own set of profitability guidelines (one of the main principles followed by the corporation is to make sure that each single project yields a profit of at least 20 per cent) and there is no way we will allow ourselves to be sucked into a bad deal."

I know what he meant, for I followed very closely a multibillion dollar deal that fell through last year just because Sheikh Ali and the top management of KPC weren't satisfied with the yield prospects and tax considerations underlying the project submitted by a North American group.

In July 1981, Santa Fe International Chairman Edward Shannon visited Kuwait to discuss the group's extensive business activities there. When Sheikh Ali expressed interest in obtaining a minority position in Santa Fe for KPC, Shannon turned him down — but said "we might consider the sale of the whole company if the price was right."

Negotiations started in September with Salomon Brothers (now just put on the Arab boycott list) dispatching its managing director Jay Higgins to advise KPC. Santa Fe had recruited on its side First Boston. KPC got an option to buy shares at \$51 which, before had been traded on the stock exchange for \$24-25.

In Kuwait, the number of people who knew about the deal was kept to six or seven, and nobody outside KPC was aware of the negotiations. Harsh security measures were taken, such as disguising two KPC advisers as contractors so Santa Fe staffers wouldn't get suspicious. But despite such precautions, news of the deal hit the street before the \$2.5 billion announcement could be made.

Shortly after, KPC took up \$50 million in a joint exploration venture with AZL resources, again in the States. And in August 1982, Santa Fe acquired for \$150 million the Andover Oil Company, an oil and gas exploration concern with about 16 million barrels of proven oil reserves and 223 billion cubic feet of gas.

Meanwhile, tough negotiations were going on with Gulf Oil Corporation over its European refining and marketing assets. "The original price was far too high," Sheikh Ali told me. The bargaining was so rough that discussions were suddenly put off. But in March 1983, the deal was set: KPC would own close to 1,600 service stations throughout the Benelux, Sweden and Denmark plus all of Gulf's downstream facilities.

But the spree is far from over, with KPC now negotiating with Standard Oil of California (SOCAL) over its 4,700 petrol stations and five refineries scattered over seven countries.

It is no wonder that Kuwait is so eager to lay its hands on such a vast retail network. By mid-1986, its refining capacity at home is slated to reach 750,000 barrels a day, nearly 10 times greater than the country's local consumption of finished products.



Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah

Arab chambers call for development corporation

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The conference of Arab businessmen and investors, to be held in Casablanca from 31 October — 2 November might witness the formation of an Arab corporation for agricultural development on a large scale, says Dr. Burhan Dajani, secretary general of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

A "routine periodic" meeting of the union took place in Amman on 25 and 26 May. This city was chosen to replace Beirut due to the Lebanese situation, Dr. Dajani told The Star. He said this meeting had come up with several important recommendations, including the agricultural development corporation.

Asked if these decisions and activities would be beneficial to the Arab World, Dr. Dajani said it would take some time for them to have an effect on the economy, but "we are doing something, and I think we are doing it the right way."

This session of the bi-annual meeting had been opened by Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce president Hnudi Tabba, and was attended by Minister of Labour Jawad Al-Anani.

Another important recommendation was for an investment conference to be held in Greece, due not only to the good political relations and ties of friendship between the Greeks and the Arabs, but also in the interest of cooperation in investment and joint ventures by the two nations.

Along the same line of thinking, it was recommended that a Spanish-Arab Chamber of Commerce be established. It was also agreed, Dr. Dajani said,

that an office at the French-Arab Chamber of Commerce should be set up to act as liaison between the union and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) based in Paris. There already is Arab membership in ICC, but the Arabs have had few chances to take part in its activities, and have no permanent representative there yet.

This liaison office will inform the Arab side of ICC activities, and explore with Arab chambers of commerce the possibility of sending delegates to expand Arab interests.

German training course

The union has received an invitation from the Federal German Chamber of Commerce to send some 10-15 executives from Arab chambers to take training courses on the chamber's various activities, particularly those governing relations between chambers and governments, and chambers and their members.

The training course will last for two weeks, with the participants visiting four cities in West Germany: Hamburg, Hanover, Bonn and Frankfurt. A visit of Arab businessmen to the United States has been postponed, while one with enlarged participation will be made to the Soviet Union, probably next September.

However, the union has agreed to form the Arab side in the American-Arab Chamber of Commerce, along the same lines as those applied in Western Europe. This means that boards will be composed equally of Arabs and host country members; the union will nominate the Arab members of the board, as well as the executive director and the chairman of the chamber will be from the host country, while the first vice-chairman will be an Arab.

The first meeting of this chamber will take place after the American-Arab chamber's reorganization. It will probably be held in New York City in early November.

Agents see new TOA products

AMMAN (Star) — Japan's TOA Electric Company held a Sound and Electronics Exhibition, in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel ballroom on 28-29 May.

Mr. Kazuo Komatsu, TOA's assistant manager, for the Middle East and Africa told The Star that the aim of the exhibition is to introduce newly developed equipment for sound and communications from TOA, which is represented in Jordan by UTC, electric division.

On why they chose Jordan, Mr. Komatsu said that, it is a clear and a suitable place from Africa and the Middle East countries.

The exhibition was attended by TOA agents in the Middle East and African countries: Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Cyprus, Oman, Qatar and North Yemen.



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Thatcher wins at Williamsburg summit

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — The Williamsburg economic summit, which last weekend brought together the leaders of the world's seven largest industrialised countries, was a major political gamble for Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Since the summit occurred only 10 days before voting in the British general election, there had been some speculation that Mrs. Thatcher might be reluctant to leave the hustings in order to cross the Atlantic.

In the event, the gamble of going to Williamsburg has paid off handsomely and Mrs. Thatcher, the political card-player with nerves of steel, has scored a notable triumph. A cartoon in The Times newspaper shows her, dressed as a mountaineer, stepping from the crest of one mountain summit marked "Williamsburg" to a second summit marked "Election", while her political opponents huff and puff far below her.

On Saturday she left a Britain which showed no signs of wishing to change governments because of Mrs. Thatcher's severe economic policies. On the contrary, all of the opinion polls published in the Sunday newspapers showed the Conservatives well in the lead.

The way the election is going is not only due to the "resolute" approach of the Conservatives. Last week they were helped by a number of spectacular "own goals" from the Labour Party over its defence policy, when it appeared uncertain on whether it would abandon nuclear weapons if in office before, or only after, a similar conciliatory gesture from the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher even managed to get the Williamsburg summit, which was supposed to be concentrating on economic issues, to issue a declaration on defence policy. It spoke of the need to "deter any attack, to counter any threat and assure peace", and it went on to allude to the need for the deployment of American Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe if there is no agreement

with the Russians to limit such weapons.

On economic issues, too, Williamsburg went very much the way Mrs. Thatcher would have wished. There was indeed a commitment by the seven leaders to stimulate growth in the world economy, but this was expressed only in the context of the need to limit inflation and prevent a rise in interest rates. This is very much Mrs. Thatcher's own thinking, for she has often said that inflation of economies that leads to further inflation later is a recipe for future disaster. It is significant that the Williamsburg declaration also mentioned the need to limit budget deficits, a reference to the problem that President Reagan now faces.

Most commentators in Britain believe that the most positive economic aspect of the Williamsburg declaration has been the mention of the need to prevent the growth of protectionism. The pressures for national governments to take protectionist measures to help their own industries and exporters have been growing fast in the past year.

The Europeans have their eye on one particular protectionist measure now going through the American Congress — the renewal of the Export Administration Act. This harshly named piece of American legislation has enabled the United States government to penalise foreign companies which refuse to obey American government instructions not to trade with certain countries on strategic or foreign policy grounds.

The Export Administration Act is bitterly resented in Europe because it appears to make European exporters, with interests in the United States, subject to any whim of American foreign policy. If President Reagan responds to the Export Administration Act, then that will indeed be a positive achievement. But in any case, Mrs. Thatcher has returned to Britain with everything she could have wished for in return for her bid at the summit.

'A short-term policy': French border tariffs

THE FOLLOWING commentary on the benefits of protectionism versus free trade was supplied by Radio France Internationale.

By Jean Baumer

PARIS — Even if it apparently treats the sacred principles of free exchange by curbing the excessive import of Japanese videotape recorders by tighter customs controls, France remains fundamentally opposed to protectionism in all its forms. This was reaffirmed in recent speeches by French President Francois Mitterand, and by his Finance Minister, Mr. Jacques Delors.

This very firm attitude takes account of the country's external commercial-balance deficit, which is above 90 billion francs in 1982. It is expected to be down to 60 billion francs in 1983. The French leaders believe that closing the frontiers will provide an efficient remedy to this deficit. The remedy will be found, they are convinced, by a bold policy of industrial and commercial competitiveness, able to stand up to the powerful foreign industries by "normal" means.

In any case, the setting up of customs and tariff barriers would benefit short-term policy. For France exports about 20 per cent of its gross national product, and if it were to shut its borders abruptly, it could only expect retaliatory measures. France could not expect to sell abroad its aircraft, automobiles, its wine, its perfume or its ready-to-use factories and, at the same time, refuse to let those foreign countries sell their own products to France.

In proportion to the number of inhabitants, France is one of the world's leading exporters and even exports more than Japan. Such a heavily trade-oriented nation has, by definition, a free-exchange vocabulary. In addition, we must not forget that the last phase of economic decline in France, in the first half of the 20th century, was largely due to the protectionism introduced by the minister Mitterand at the beginning of the Third Republic. On the other hand, the phase of growth from the 1950s onwards coincided with a progressive opening of the frontiers, which stimulated the industries.

This experience speaks for itself. It has left enough memories to prevent the French government from yielding to the temptation to go back to the idea of protectionism means a future effort at investment and development equipment which the government considers to be the priority of the

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APC production continues as expected

Salt washing plant planned

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Arab Potash Company (APC) will soon be producing a competitive brand of table salt in addition to its other chemical products, the firm's director-general says.

Mr. Ali Khasawneh told The Star that the company hoped to complete the erection of a table salt washing plant at the APC site, on the Dead Sea, within two years. A tender is now out, inviting international firms to bid for the new plant's construction.

The APC's huge complex of solar evaporation ponds and a refining factory is mainly geared toward the production of potash for use as a fertiliser, and will be able to extract other minerals as well. But Mr. Khasawneh said it will also produce about 8 million tonnes of salt (sodium chloride) a year as a by-product.

The market for salt is limited, since it is very widely produced around the world, Mr. Khasawneh said. The APC was planning to exploit about 30,000 tonnes of the 8 million produced for sale on the local market, with a possibility of exporting it to nearby countries.

The plant will "produce salt of the highest quality in the world," he said. "It is planned that salt will be packed in modern containers, with different sizes to suit all uses." The product's low price will also be attractive to consumers.



Ali Khasawneh

Mr. Khasawneh said the APC plant, which was opened on schedule in March 1982, was continuing to proceed according to expectations. Production will be about 300,000 tonnes in 1983, and will grow to 800,000 tonnes in 1984. "In 1985 we'll be reaching our full capacity, which is expected to be 1.2 million tonnes."

Marketing contracts which were signed with international firms during construction of the plant, and which will hold for five years, are being put into execution, he said. "However we try to select the most suitable markets, taking into consideration the location of Aqaba port."

A market is judged on the basis of the cost of transportation to its nearest

port. The price of potash generally depends on what Canada—the world's largest potash exporter—charges. Canadian potash is shipped from Vancouver, so that countries nearer to Aqaba than to Vancouver are Jordan's natural markets.

"For instance the freight rate between Aqaba and India is about \$12 while from Canada it is about \$32," Mr. Khasawneh said. "So there is a difference of about \$20 per tonne, which is an advantage to us. We divide the difference between ourselves and the buyer. There are other ports which give us no such advantage, so we don't try to sell our potash to those markets."

APC has already shipped 6,000 tonnes of potash to Iraq, and two consignments of 36 tonnes to China. "In a few days we are going to start shuttle services between Aqaba and the south of France. In September, we'll do the same to Ireland and Italy."

"Also in a few days, we'll start shipping big quantities of potash to India, to which we have agreed to send 100,000 tonnes in 1983. The next year we'll send them 200,000 tonnes and the following year, and all coming years, 300,000 tonnes per year."

"Some quantities are to be sent to Brazil and we are in contact with Indonesia, to start, from next year, sending them 200,000 tonnes yearly."

"So the total production is sold and we have no problems, but... we chose the market where we get the best return on our money," Mr. Khasawneh concluded.

IDB reworks interest rate structure

AMMAN (Star) — The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) at its last meeting adjusted the structure of interest rates on loans for working capital, lowering all rates and creating a new category.

An IDB official told The Star that the new structure would vary interest rates according to the period of the loan. The shortest loan, to be repaid in one year, bears 9 per cent annual interest (8 per cent plus 1 per cent commission). One-and-a-half-year loans bear 9.5 per cent (8.5 + 1 per cent); two-year loans 10 per cent (8.5 + 1.5 per cent), and two-and-a-half-year loans 10.25 per cent (8.75 + 1.5 per cent). All the loans include a six-month grace period on repayment.

The new category of loans would apply to purchases of raw materials to be used in manufacturing export products, paid for with a confirmed letter of credit. These loans now carry 8 per

cent interest plus 1 per cent commission, totalling 9 per cent a year; and are to be repaid in one year or less.

Under the old structure for working capital loans, all industries in developed areas (Amman-Zarqa) paid 11 per cent (9 + 2 per cent), and had two-and-a-half years to repay, with six

months' grace. Industries established in developing areas paid only 8.5 + 1 per cent.

The Industrial Development Bank takes funds from international concessional lending agencies and relends them to encourage local entrepreneurs.

Customs plan, loan guarantee approved

AMMAN (Star) — The cabinet, at its last meeting, approved a plan for the assessment and payment of customs duty and other fees due on trucks licensed in other Arab countries, but registered in the names of Jordanian nationals, prior to 1 February 1983.

The cabinet decision fixed 30 September 1983 as the deadline for clearing all trucks through customs.

The Under-Secretary of the Finance Ministry said that this decision was taken to save Jordanian truck owners from paying fines or transportation fees that are paid by non-Jordanian vehicles when loading inside Jordan or arriving with loads.

The government of Jordan has also approved a guarantee for a syndicated loan of \$45 million to the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) for expansion projects. The firm will be adding a seventh production line to its six existing Portland cement kilns.

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Down go the prices

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THIS WEEK witnessed big drops in the stock prices of 47 companies out of a total of 60 whose stock was traded. Five companies' stock rose in price, but of these, four were very slight increases. The weekly record figure showed a 3.7 per cent drop.

Trading was sluggish, with daily handling coming to only JD 45,900: lower than last year's overall average. Fluctuation from the average was 27.4 per cent, or 1.4 per cent of the total market.

Investors week avoided the industrial, services and insurance sectors because they fear that the world economic recession is sweeping in our direction. Therefore most investments were steered in the direction of the banks sector, where loss is less likely than in the other sectors.

During the week from 24-30 May, about 573,000 shares were handled at a market value of over JD 1.84 million divided among 1,180 contracts; an increase of 19 per cent compared to last week.

The banks sector occupied 72.4 per cent of total handling; an increase of 10.4 points compared to last week. Five out of 16 banks occupied 84.6 per cent of the sector or 61.3 per cent of the total market. Jordan Gulf Bank occupied 25 per cent of the sector or 18.1 per cent of the total, followed by Jordan National Bank with 23.6 per cent; Arab Bank 14.1/10.2 per cent; Bank of Jordan occupied 13.9.4 per cent, and Jordan Financial Securities 9.5/6.7 per cent.

Industry retreated by 4.2 points compared to last week, with 17.1 per cent of total handling. Five out of 26 companies accounted for 69.5 per cent of the sector or 11.9 per cent of total handling. Jordan Petroleum Refineries occupied 39.1 per cent of the sector or 6.7 per cent of total; National Industries 13/2.2 per cent; Intermediate Petrochemicals occupied 6.8/1.2 per cent; National Steel Industry 6.4/1.1 per cent, and Jordan Cement Factories 4.2/0.7 per cent.

The services sector occupied 7.9 per cent of total handling, a drop of 4.3 points compared to last week. Two out of nine companies in this sector occupied 61.3 per cent of the sector or 4.9 per cent of total handling. National General Investments had 46.5 per cent of the sector or 3.7 per cent of the total, and Jordan Electricity 14.8/1.2 per cent.

The insurance sector had a very small share, only 2.6 per cent of the market — a drop of 1.3 points. Two out of nine insurance companies occupied more than half of the sector's business, 1.4 per cent of the total. Jordan Insurance occupied 31.4 per cent of the sector or 0.8 per cent of the total, and General Insurance 25.2 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

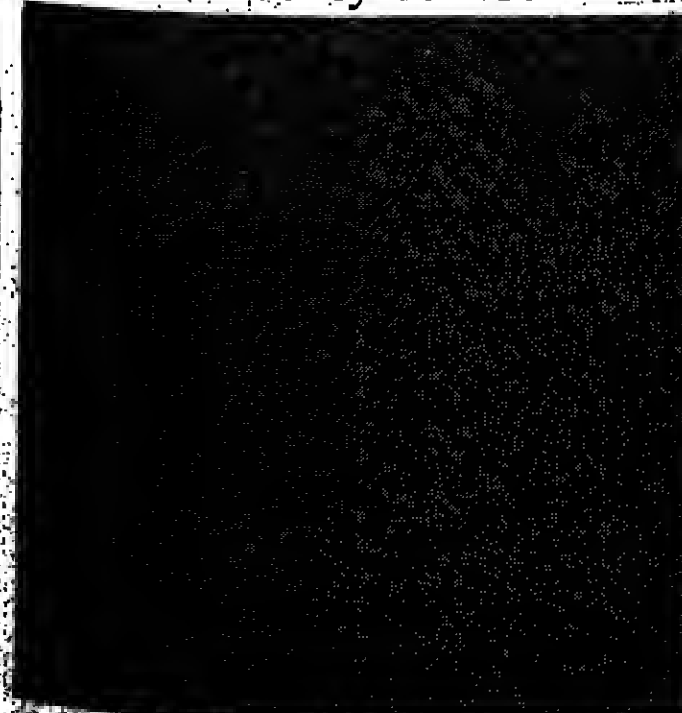
Out of the five companies whose stock increased in price, the Jordan Brewery Company showed a sizable gain, closing at JD 6 up from JD 5.570.

Notable among the 47 price declines were National Shipping Lines, closing at JD 1.720 down from JD 1.930; National Steel at JD 2.580 down from JD 2.820; Arab Development and Investment at JD 3.200 down from JD 3.460; Dar Al-Dawa Development and Investment at JD 1.800 down from JD 1.940, and South Cement at JD 0.810 from JD 0.870.

Eight companies had no change in their stock prices. Hesitation came to a relatively high 1 per cent.

In the over-the-counter market more than 833,000 shares were traded, at a market value of about JD 747,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

JIEC rents out 58,605 sq. metres

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC), in its second annual report (for 1982), said that 58,605 out of 463,469 square metres of available land in the Amman estates had been rented by the end of the year. Industries to be established there included dairy products, drip irrigation pipes, Medical cotton, bed sheets, TV antennae, metal coating, stoves, gas ranges, washing machines, electric heaters, casting of non-ferrous metals and metal furniture.

Other areas have been reserved by local and foreign businessmen to set up industries including baby food, medical instruments and shoes. One lot was rented by the Vocational Training Corporation while others were rented by banks.

Tunisian leader visits Algeria

ALGIERS — Tens of thousands of Algerians lined the streets of the capital Sunday to give a tumultuous welcome to Tunisian president Habib Bourguiba on his first state visit to Algeria in a decade. For more than two hours, Bourguiba, 79, and his host, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, stood side-by-side in an open car as they drove slowly through the streets waving to the cheering crowds. The two leaders repeatedly halted their convey to shake hands with bystanders waving flags of the two countries. Bourguiba's three-day state visit followed a treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries last month.

PLO rebels seize food depots

BEIRUT — Rebel Palestinian troops Saturday seized up to six food and fuel depots belonging to Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction, Palestinian officials said. Shots were fired and at least two Fatah guards were slightly wounded during the takeover by a half-dozen armed rebels.

Syria warns about dangers of new war

BEIRUT — Syria's state-run media warned on Tuesday that the American bleed would be spilled if a new war breaks out between Syria and Israel in Lebanon. The warning came in an editorial by the Damascus newspaper Al-Baath, voice of Syrian President Hafez Assad's ruling Socialist Baath Party. It appeared aimed at the US Marines serving with the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Large quantities of drugs seized

CAIRO — Egyptian and Greek police seized \$100 million (\$121 million) worth of drugs in a raid on a Greek ship waiting to pass through the Suez Canal, the weekly magazine "Ress Al Youssef" reported Sunday. The magazine said Suez police raided the "Alexandros G" and found 500 kilograms (1100 pounds) of heroin and morphine stacked in hidden compartments on the ship. Seven Greek crew members and an Italian passenger were arrested.

New batch of marines arrive

BEIRUT — A new unit of 1,200 US Marines were ferried ashore Sunday in helicopters and amphibious vehicles to replace marines who have been in Lebanon since February. Among the ornaments brought ashore were five M48 tanks and six 155 millimeter artillery pieces. The artillery was a new model with a range of 30 kilometres instead of 18 kilometres of the model used by units that have been in Lebanon since last September, a marines' spokesman said.

Turkey, Iraq hold dialogue

ANKARA — Turkey and Iraq have agreed to continue a dialogue on security of their border areas after foreign minister Tunc Yildirim's sudden visit to Baghdad Sunday, a foreign ministry spokesman said. Tuesday, Yildirim visited Baghdad in the wake of a military operation by Turkish troops who crossed Turkey's southeastern border into Iraq last week to capture Kurdish insurgents, the spokesman said. Yildirim returned from Iraq pleased with his contacts. He reiterated that Iraq's consent was obtained before Turkey's special commando units penetrated 3 kilometres into Iraq.

Israeli soldiers looted in Lebanon war

JERUSALEM — Israel's state comptroller says Israeli soldiers were guilty of widespread smuggling and isolated cases of looting during the Lebanon war, and faulted the military for not doing enough to stop the flow of smuggled goods. In his annual report to parliament released Monday, Comptroller Yitzhak Tishbi said spot checks at the Israeli-Lebanese border uncovered hundreds of smuggled video tape recorders, televisions and watches, and captured weapons, ranging from Kalashnikov rifles to a shoulder-fired missile.

Renewed tension on the Golan Heights

By Colin Smith

ON the site of a former French Foreign Legion barracks on Syria's Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, the Canadian Logistics Contingent of the United Nations Disengagement and Observer Force (UNDOF) is holding a medal parade.

About one hundred members of CANLOG, as they are known within the force, parade on a small asphalt surface which is covered in a bewildering pattern of lines that turn out to denote basket ball and tennis courts. There have been several rehearsals and their British-style close order drill is impressive despite the low flying Israeli aircraft whose sonic booms threaten to drown out the British Grenadiers, My Boy Willie and other taped marching airs being relayed over the loud speakers.

Every man with more than three months service in gets a UN service medal pinned to his tropical drill by the outgoing CO who afterwards concludes a short speech with the words 'To the host countries I have but one wish: that they will have peace'.

Will the CO have his wish? In Israel there is speculation that Syria might orchestrate some incidents on the Golan to remind the world, and particularly the United Nations, of the land they first lost to Israel in the 1967 war and which Prime Minister Begin formally annexed in November, 1981.

UNDOF is almost 1,300 strong and was put together eight months after super-powers' intervention stopped the 1973 Arab-Israeli war when the combatants finally agreed to a UN force separating them on the Golan. In the early years the force included Iranian and Peruvian troops but more recently there have been four contributing countries: Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland. It is under the command of the Swedish Major General whose headquarters is in Danus-sus.

The Austrians and the Finns provide the infantry manpower to patrol the demilitarised zone which is 80 kilometres long with a width that varies from 12 kilometres in the north to 300 metres in the south where it meets the Jordan river. The Canadians provide logistics and maintenance support on the Israeli side of the line and the Poles on the other. In addition the Polish contingent includes a bomb disposal unit which over the years has defused thousands of pieces of unexploded ordnance, including mines which litter the terrain.

Otherwise, the men who come to keep the peace on the Golan have had a quiet life. Occasionally the apprehend a Syrian soldier taking a shortcut home through the zone to his village. Or a shepherd takes his flock across the line to graze or water it in a place where his family have been taking their animals for generations.

A constant Israeli violation of the 1974 agreement has been their refusal to allow UNDOF to inspect an electronic listening post they have built on a hill overlooking the blitzed town of Quneitra which is in the middle of the zone.

Yet despite the fact that the Syrians are undoubtedly the most uncompromising Arabs bordering Israel, the Golan Heights have hardly seen a shot fired in anger since UNDOF moved in. Even last summer, when Israeli and Syrian troops were killing each other in Lebanese territory a few miles to the north, the Heights remained quiet. Maimed prisoners severely wounded in the Lebanon were repatriated through UNDOF's check points and the International Red Cross also used it as the transit point for POW mail.

The disengagement agreement strictly specifies the number of troops and equipment allowed in certain areas and neither side has broken it. They both tend to have caretaker forces on the Heights and they don't exceed the limits' said a Canadian officer.

Now there are fears that the mounting tension between Israel and Syria in the Lebanon will spill over to the old battle ground where, amid the early summer lushness, rising Syrian tank hulks are the best reminder of what UNDOF is about.

(ONS)

Mystery murder of 2 Russian nuns in Israel

MURDER HAS occurred in one of those semi-paradises which, on the face of it, seems so removed from the affairs of men that even the birds might be gentle to the worm.

At the weekend the bodies of two Russian Orthodox nuns, a mother and daughter, lay in the police mortuary in Tel Aviv. The nuns were part of a community of about 45 Russian women who live in a convent on an eypress-covered hillside above the old Arab village of Ain-Karen, the birthplace of John the Baptist, which has become a west Jerusalem suburb much favoured by Israeli artists and craftsmen.

The convent, which is affiliated to the Moscow wing of the Orthodox Church, sprawls over several acres of ground now sweet with the scent of wildflowers and honeysuckle. In these grounds there is one main church and several smaller chapels around which the nuns live in twos and threes or sometimes singly, in small ochre-painted stone cottages.

Because of its Moscow connection the convent is known locally as 'the Kremlin' and its occupants as 'the red nuns'. But the proprietor of a cafe in Ain-Karen said that this was only in jest and, although most of the nuns only spoke Russian, their relations with them were very good.

During the early hours of Friday morning somebody broke into one of the cottages and, in a frenzied attack, stabbed the two nuns to death. An American-born policeman, who helped put the bodies into an ambulance, said they were the most mutilated murder victims he had ever seen.

The mother and daughter, a combination which is apparently not uncommon in Russian Orthodox religious communities, were aged 68 and 41 and had been in the country since the early 1960s. Israeli police, who have been taking photographs and making plaster

casts of tracks leading from the scene of the crime, said that the murder was not sexually motivated.

Until recently there was a permanent police guard on the convent after swarms had been daunted on the crumbling wall outside its grounds and somebody attempted to set fire to one of its buildings. It was unclear who was making the threat.

Explanations

Two possible explanations were that the three came from people incensed by the Soviet Union's refusal to allow more Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel or from the kind of Jewish religious fanatics who have occasionally attacked Christian institutions in Israel on the grounds that they were trying to wean people away from Judaism.

When the threats subsided the police withdrew their guard. A spokesman explained that there were some 200 Christian communities around Jerusalem and they could not be expected to guard every one of them. Part of the convent wall is topped with barbed wire and broken glass, but local children say there are plenty of places where the wall is broken down and is easy to climb.

Inside, the convent grounds have the appearance of being a religious community on the decline. Several of its cottages are broken down and uninhabited, pathways overgrown.

When they see a stranger, the nuns bolt inside.

Ever since Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1953 after Stalin accused Jewish doctors of plotting against him, the Moscow branch of the Russian Orthodox Church has been the only Russian presence in Israel of a remotely official nature.

Its existence dates from the time when Israel-Soviet relations were extremely warm and, as a quid pro quo

for Soviet arms delivered through Czechoslovakia during the war of independence, the Moscow Church was granted many privileges.

(ONS)

Jews to boycott the Washington Post

WASHINGTON ZIONIST activists who do not like the Washington Post and its coverage of the war in Lebanon, and who harbour animosity toward the newspaper and its staff and editors, are preparing a variety of activities which are aimed at the Washington Post, including a one-day boycott of the newspaper in Washington, Maryland and Virginia.

According to the "Jewish Week" newspaper the plans and proposals already on the discussion board include: purchasing of stock by area Jews in the Post's publishing company, so that Jewish community members could raise questions at shareholders meetings; leafletting of the post at a continuing

demonstration similar to the silent vigil that has been conducted daily at the Soviet embassy in Washington since 10 December 1970; picketing at the homes of Washington Post writers; creation of a commission of inquiry into the Post coverage relating to Israel; and the preparation of research materials to refute inaccuracies in the newspaper coverage of Israel.

There are at least 200 Zionist Jews in the Washington area who have been self-appointed "monitors" of the Washington Post. They were organized by the American Jewish Committee and the American far a Safe Israel Committee and the Israel Embassy. Last year when Moshe Arens was Israel's Ambassador in Washington he issued his "grading system"

By Abdulsalam Massaruch
Star Washington Correspondent

Traditional Islamic style of building goes to the US

By Philip Finnegan
Star Cairo Correspondent

An exhibition showing a unique example of the transfer of Arab technology to the West has opened at the American Cultural Centre in Cairo.

Videotapes and photographs show progress in the construction of an Islamic centre at Abique, New Mexico in the United States. The project involves the use of mud brick, mashrabiya (small pieces of wood turned into a lattice and assembled to create various geometric designs), and Islamic carvings to recreate Islamic architecture design to North America. The first mud brick mosque in North America has already been completed and work has begun on a Madrasa (religious school) and a centre for traditional Islamic craft.

Hassan Fathi, Egypt's renowned architect, designed the village. Fathi, winner of numerous awards including the \$100,000 Aga Khan special award for Islamic architecture is probably best known for his greatest failure, the village of New Ghormia. In the mid 1940s, Fathi was commissioned to build a new village as a housing model for the Egyptian government. Unfortunately, the project was designed to resemble the inhabitants of Ghormia, a community which based its livelihood on tomb robbing, and whose residents deliberately situated their homes over

tombs to facilitate access. These tomb robbers, unwilling to move to a new area remote from the antiquities, successfully sabotaged the project by breaking dykes and flooding the village.

Fathi believes that in Egypt and the Islamic world, architecture has been based on milligating the harshness of the desert. Courtyards were customarily built with fountains and marble plates over which water would flow, thereby cooling the home. Thick walls and high ceilings protected the house from the sun while windcatchers on the roof facilitated air circulation. Windows were covered with wooden mashrabiya to eliminate the sun's glare. The wood of the mashrabiya absorbed some of the air's humidity — aiding evaporation and cooling the room.

The Islamic community was also designed to interact with the environment. Narrow streets, like the courtyard of houses, were designed to prevent the sun shining directly into them. They were narrow enough to prevent the hot daytime winds from fanning away the cool air. During the night the streets cooled by convection — the cool night air settled and the hot air rose.

These techniques can all be well applied to the American southwest with its harsh desert climate. Indeed

Nur El Din Durkee, President of the foundation building the New Mexico village, explains that Fathi is not bringing an alien style to the area so much as refining the Spanish adobe style of the southwest which was, in turn, totally taken from the Arabs. The word adobe, the Spanish word for mud bricks, is derived from the Arabic, al toub.

American converts to Islam who are building the village have already been taught mudbrick building techniques by two master masons from Nubia, in Upper Egypt. As early as 2700 B.C. Nubians were building mud brick domes to roof their homes stuck wood in the area in eaves. Now those same techniques of building domes across open space without the use of wood frame supports have finally arrived in North America.

Fathi believes that traditional Islamic style has a future. With the increasing cost of energy, people are finally realising that architecture must utilize materials and techniques to mitigate the environment, rather than depending entirely on artificial heating and air conditioning. Furthermore, as the housing shortage in the Third World becomes worse, governments must look for alternatives cheaper than concrete. Mud brick is obviously, one such option.

Kuwaiti subsidies to stop

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwaiti Parliament's Finance and Economic Affairs Committee has recommended a \$224-million annual subsidy to Syria and Lebanon be discontinued, the committee chairman was quoted Tuesday as saying.

Jassim Al-Khorafi told local news agencies Monday night that the subsidy, decreed by Arab summit conferences in Baghdad, Amman and Tunis, was pointless.

The sum was to go to Syria which, in his opinion, is a "breadbasket" for the region, power involved in the Lebanon and to Lebanon which has pursued efforts to rebuild its civil economy.

Al-Khorafi said that the committee also recommended to Parliament that a \$265 million annual financial assistance be continued by Kuwait to Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

No details were given as to the immediate motives behind the recommendations.

The same committee last year recommended that a \$90 million annual contribution by Kuwait to Syria's peacekeeping forces in Lebanon be halted. But Foreign Minister Sheikh Salah Al-Ahmed managed to dissuade the committee and the sum was paid as planned.

The committee's recommendation

was certain to be approved by Parliament, official sources said.

Discussing Kuwait's budget for fiscal 1983-84 Al-Khorafi said that revenues from oil sales stood at \$9.5 billion, 600 million dollars less than last year.

He put the budget deficit at \$2.89 billion, attributing it to a drop in oil prices and slack demand in world oil markets.

But he added that expenditure projections for this fiscal year could be revised upwards, depending on oil market conditions in the course of the year.

Washington Islamic Centre to reopen

The Islamic Centre in Washington which has been closed since March is expected to reopen for worshippers and believers by the first of the month of Ramadan.

The Centre was closed as a result of attempts by Muslim dissidents who have strong allegiance to the Iranian revolution to transform the Centre into a political forum for Ayatollah

Khomeini's type of revolutionary Islam.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sam Hamoud, a Muslim of Lebanese descent has been appointed as administrator of the Centre. The Khomeini followers who lost control of the Centre didn't step aside but began a campaign of accusations and charges against the board of governors of the Centre which is made up of Muslim ambassadors in Washington.

Arab-American organizations confer with State Department

THIS CORRESPONDENT is proud of being the first Arab-American newsman in Washington to complain to the State Department about the lack of contacts and consultations between the Department and the scores of Arab-American political, social and cultural organizations. The State Department, in September last year, initiated the first publicly-announced meeting with five Arab-American groups, after the prodding and the questioning of this correspondent. Now it is becoming something of a tradition for the State Department, that whenever they meet with Jewish and Zionist American groups, an invitation will be sent out to the main Arab-American organizations to come to the senior officials at the Department for consultations on the Middle East.

On Monday, 23 May an invitation to attend a meeting was sent out to the National Association of Arab Americans, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Palestine Congress of North America, the Association of Arab American University Graduates, the American Ramallah Palestine Federation, and the Palestine Arab Fund. But for the first time, invitation was also sent to the American

Lebanese League representatives to share the meeting with the rest of the Arab-American organizations.

As a result of inviting the American Lebanese League to the meeting, held on Wednesday, 25 May, three Arab-American organizations boycotted the meeting. In a cable to Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, who chaired the meeting with 19 Arab-American delegates, representatives of the three organizations expressed their opposition to the decision of the State Department to invite the American Lebanese League. They charged that the League purports to represent the Lebanese-American community, but, in fact works on behalf of Israeli interests.

One delegate to the meeting told this correspondent that it would have been better for the State Department to have invited some Israelis to the meeting rather than inviting the American Lebanese League's two Washington representatives "who voted for increasing foreign aid to Israel, marched in Israel independence parade next to Menemhah, Begin's representatives, and declared war on Arab-American organizations which represent Arab-Americans and their mother countries."

Palestinian land celebration set for 7 June

AN EVENING celebration with music, dance, food and the arts of the Palestinians will be observed 7 June in the United States Congress with the sponsorship of four US Congressmen, John Conyers, Jr. and George Crockett, Jr. of the black congressional caucus and Mary Rose Oakar and Nick Joe Rohall, both of Arab-American ancestry.

The celebration will present the Palestinians as "people who have life, culture, music and talents, and it will be different from the traditional Palestinian celebrations that were displayed in the Washington area" said one of the organizers. There are half a dozen Arab-American and Palestinian organizations which are lending hand to the celebration, the Palestine Aid Society, the Arab Women's Council

the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, Arab-American University Graduates, Palestine Human Rights Campaign and the National Association of Arab Americans.

Three Palestinian artists will perform in the evening. They are, Samya Halabi, Kamal Boullata and Joumana Al Zakariya.

This celebration comes at a very opportune time to tell the world that the Palestinian people will not disappear or vanish. June 7 is the week of the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which aimed at the annihilation and the extermination of the PLO and the Palestinians. By holding the celebration in the building of the US Congress is a sign that the Palestinians are determined to live and prosper forever.

Will Israel recognize the PLO?

By

Abdusalam Massaruch
Star Washington Correspondent

MARK A. HELLER is a member of the Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, and is the author of a new book "A Palestinian State" published by Harvard University Press. The book, "A Palestinian State", is timely and interesting, because the author's point of view is somewhat different from the Israeli traditional position on thinking.

Mark Heller, is, according to those who know him, is not only sensitive to Israel's security needs but also "alive" to Palestinian demands that have to be met. The answer to these demands is a Palestinian state, which is considered "rational".

Heller's prescription is to turn the notion of an Israeli-Palestine trade off into practical policy. Israel is to recognize the PLO and negotiate with it. The 1949 armistice lines will be the basis for a settlement and will have to be ratified by the Arab states. At the same time, outstanding refugee issues and claims will have to be resolved. The new PLO state will have to accept limitations on its sovereignty, including an Israeli military presence and verifiable restrictions on its own forces, and there will have to be a lengthy period of transition from occupation to statehood.

Observers believe that Heller's analysis merits reading and reflections. The author offers some constructive suggestions which can alleviate fears among Palestinian and Israeli. He shows that in a number of instances in

his book, and proposes, for example, that Jerusalem become a joint Israeli-Palestinian municipality and capital. As to Jewish settlements on the West Bank, they are "negligible" demographically, and very much exaggerated as a negative factor. If the 750,000 Palestinian refugees are to return to the new state, they may well be housed in these settlements or others like them.

The book creates a psychological setback for Zionism because it does suggest that the "historical land of Israel" has to be divided, but again the author suggests that a price has to be paid for peace. Heller advocates all other peace options in the making.

Given the atmosphere that Begin and company are creating in the Middle East it is refreshing to read some new ideas, which, first and foremost, advocate that Israel should recognize and negotiate with the PLO, and not the other way around.

Also it is unorthodox for an Israeli or American Jew to come these days with ideas which carry with them a great amount of realism, which is the opposite from the prevailing directions of the Israeli ruling Clique. To Heller the PLO though suffered a severe military blow in Lebanon, it has emerged with its prestige intact. As far as the West Bank and Gaza are concerned, this remains to be proved. Of course, if Israel was to show a disposition to negotiate with the PLO, every West Bank and Gaza Palestinian would prudently jump to the PLO side.

Israeli Defence Minister on occupied territories

By Dan Knair

Moshe Arens took over the post of Defence Minister almost three months ago. The Ministry of Defence is the most important of all ministries in Israel because it is responsible for one third of the Israeli budget and one fifth of the people of Israel, as Arens had told President Reagan when the latter congratulated him.

The Ministry of Defence controls the occupied areas, hence the ideas of the minister concern people in the occupied territories.

Arens expressed his orthodox ideas when he voted against the Camp David agreements and when he delivered statements in which he said: "Sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza will be Jewish-Israeli". Arens and Sharon share the same view on settlement in the occupied territories but they differ on the means.

Two years ago, Arens was quoted to have said in a lecture that on the occupied territories "Some Jews from Israel and from abroad feel restless about the Palestine problem and about our presence in the so-called occupied

territories. The population in the occupied territories are disturbing tenants."

"In the wake of World War II there were problems between tenants and landlords in New York and it became impossible to collect rent and pay high taxes for the government as a result of which the land lords abandoned their possessions and left. Do some Israelis want us to do the same to solve the problem facing us in the occupied territories?"

Arens thinks time will solve the Palestine problem because many problems were solved either through defeat of one party making it admit reality or by the element of time which leads to collapse. Arens says: "Who are the Palestinians? Those who live in Judea and Samaria or those living in Israel? or those who live in Jordan? or those living on the two banks of river Jordan."

On the Israeli borders, Arens says: "The further we move our borders east the greater the population problems we have to face."

from a Hebrew newspaper

ILO proposes measures to improve situation of workers in Occupied Arab Territories

GENEVA — Recommendations to improve the situation of workers in the occupied Arab territories are put forward by International Labour Office Director-General Francis Blanchard in his report to the International Labour Conference, opening in Geneva on 1 June.

The struggle against illegal employment in Israel should be intensified and attention should be given to the possibility of giving the Histadrut — the Israel trade union federation — authority over conditions of employment and social protection of Arab workers. Mr. Blanchard states. The ILO is ready to provide assistance in this field.

Additional measures should be taken to assure equality of treatment in social security; furthermore, there should be residence permits in Israel should take account not only of employers' needs but also those of the workers, and appropriate measures should be taken to promote and facilitate investment and productive employment in the occupied territories in the light of wishes expressed by the population.

The Director-General further recommends that:

— the local population's right to exploit their land should be respected;

— vocational training activities be diversified;

— legal obstacles to political activities by trade unions should not be used to weaken the application of principles established in ILO instruments;

— labour inspection needs to be strengthened in control, for example, dispositions concerning the minimum age for employment.

Mission report

The recommendations are supported by observations made by a special mission sent to the area by the Director-General earlier this year.

After meeting with workers and employers, with Israeli authorities as well as Arab mayors — both in office and dismissed — on the West Bank, Golan and Gaza, the mission noted the low level of economic activity and the continued drainage of manpower for employment in Israel proper where the Arab workers remain the most vulnerable category and the most exposed to discrimination. The report notes some progress since last year, such as simplification of the work permit system and improved industrial safety and vocational training. But while noting

that improvements in training could bring long term advantages to the local economy, for the time being more benefit appears to be drawn from this by Israel or Arab labour-importing countries.

Employment and development

Supported by statistics the Israeli authorities stress the per capita GNP growth and fulfilment of the target of full employment in the occupied Arab territories. Without disputing the data provided and a certain progress that has taken place, the report emphasises the role of external factors in the economic growth and elimination of unemployment. The opening of markets to Israel and strengthening of links with that country have created a dependent and dominated economy. Private and public investment remains limited, industrialization has not taken root and the level of employment within the territories is stagnant. In fact a decline is noted between 1970 and 1981. Municipal authorities, which have replaced the central authorities which are lacking, have had their resources and autonomy reduced in recent times and a dozen have even been dissolved. The mission heard complaints about the three digit imported inflation, restrictions on foreign investment, modification of official legislation with an increase of VAT from 12 per cent to 15 per cent as well as the levy of an obligatory public loan to finance operations in South Lebanon. In East Jerusalem tourism, which is the principal economic activity, suffered a painful crisis in the wake of Lebanese events. On Golan the mission observed the effects of the six months general strike in 1982 which marked the protest against the annexation of the territory and obligatory use of Israel identity cards; the mission conveyed to the authorities certain desiderata which had been expressed, particularly concerning the re-establishment of certain educational, social and economic links with Syria.

Trade union rights

According to the Israeli authorities they do not interfere in trade union activities except when these are considered to be a threat to security. However, in meetings with the General Federation of

West Bank Trade Unions the mission was informed of dissolution of unions, entry into trade union premises, interference with union funds. The mission obtained assurances from the authorities that they would take into account requests from the trade union particularly in Gaza relating to development of their activities.

Employment in Israel

Recession in the Israeli economy has not affected the continued increase in the number of workers from the territories who are employed in the Israeli economy. The 78,900 such workers registered in Israel in 1982 represented an approximate increase of 4 per cent over the previous year but workers employed illegally are believed to number a further 25-30,000. Employment in Israel represents a rising proportion of total employment of Arab workers of the territories. Some 12 per cent during the early 1970s, it represented 35-36 per cent in 1981-1982. Arab workers tend to replace Israeli unskilled workers, mainly in the construction industry. Average Arab wages appear to be half of Israeli. The bulk of Israel however has estimated that the differential between Arab and Israeli wages has decreased by 70 per cent in the period 1970-1982.

Unequal treatment

Noting that the purpose of the Israel administration is to guarantee equal treatment of Arab and Israeli workers and that the Histadrut has set up special labour councils for this purpose, the report observes that there is always a discrepancy between words and practice. The employment condition of Arabs in Israel is an exception.

Residence criteria continue to exclude Arab workers domiciled in the occupied territories from certain Israel welfare facilities such as invalidity and unemployment benefits to which they make contributions. For reasons related to political aspects of the situation these workers are in fact deprived of protection under labour law.

The report once again put forward the proposal made last year for an ILO administered co-operation fund to finance technical co-operation projects in the territories.

(ILO News)



Lebanese Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannous, awards the National Order of the Cedar to US Marine Commander Colonel James Mead, Friday, during a ceremony at the Ministry of Defence in Beirut. US Navy Commander Captain George Bess (left) also received a medal.

Symposium opens

NICOSIA — Delegates from 20 Third World countries and energy organizations arrived in Nicosia for a symposium on the prospects of energy in the Third World. The symposium opened on Monday in Nicosia with the participation of delegations from 30 countries and organizations, including the United Nations and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Pelshe dies, 84

MOSCOW — Arvid Ya. Pelshe, the oldest member of the ruling 12-man Politburo, has died of unspecified causes, his office said Monday. Asked when and how the 84-year-old Pelshe died, a spokesman said "You will learn everything from the press." Pelshe was last seen in public on April 22, when he attended the Kremlin celebrations of the birthday of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

Battle of the bulge!

LONDON — The welcome home to British servicemen from the Falklands war last year was so warm that an amazing 66 per cent of war wives are estimated to have become pregnant within weeks, the Sunday People reported. To cope with the demand, a military maternity hospital at the Aldershot army base has had to refuse bed bookings from civilians.

• And in London the possibility that Princess Diana is pregnant again was pursued on Tuesday in the British press but there was no official confirmation.

60 dead

TOKYO — Four more bodies were found along the Japan sea coasts of northern Japan on Tuesday, bringing to 60 the number of confirmed dead five days after a powerful earthquake and tidal waves hit the area, police said.



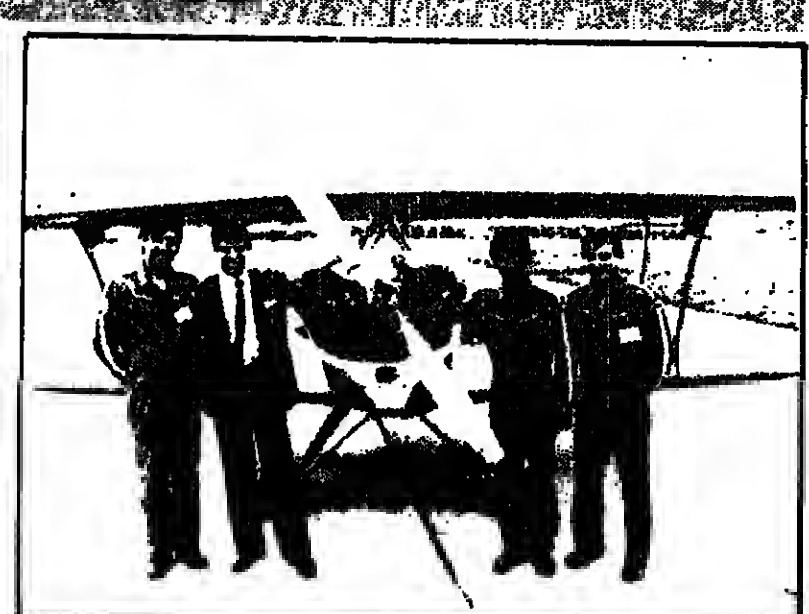
READING, England — Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tries out a military beret as part of the type used by the British troops in last week's Falklands conflict, during a visit to a factory producing military communications equipment last week.

Mrs. Thatcher was examining the equipment — which the makers claim can jump wavebands making it impossible to be jammed — during her latest General Election campaign exercises (AP Wirephoto).

In Pictures



VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II shakes hands with Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou during their meeting in the Vatican last Friday. In the centre is Mrs. Kyprianou. (AP Wirephoto)



PARIS — HRII Prince Faisal poses with the Royal Jordanian Falcons during his visit on Sunday to the 35th International Paris air show at Le Bourget airport. (Left to right) Pilot leader Azam Zuh, Prince Faisal, Mansour Jabari and Ali Abady. (AP Wirephoto)

From June 1st we'll be taking off for the Gulf Six Flights Weekly

According to the following schedule:

Day	Amman	Bahrain	Doha	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Muscat	Ras Al Khaima	Sharjah
	Dep	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.
Monday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Tuesday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Wednesday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Thursday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Friday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Saturday	13:40	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45

A: Aircraft Change in Bahrain
B: Aircraft Change in Doha

For Reservation: Please contact your Travel Agent or Gulf Air Tel. 665311 670248 Amman



Assassination attempt not true

DAMASCUS (AP) — PLO officials here denied a report by a right wing Lebanese radio station that there had been an attempt to assassinate PLO leader Yasser Arafat before daybreak on Monday in the Bekaa Valley. A PLO spokesman in Damascus, Abu Ziad commenting on the report said it was a nonsense and a baseless report. The official PLO News Agency Wafa also denied what it called a "malicious report." It added that Arafat was in Tripoli at the time. The radio station, Voice of Lebanon operated by the militant Christian Phalange Party said in the report that one of Arafat's bodyguards was killed in the alleged attempt.

world

French prison rumours of medical roads to freedom

PARIS (ONS)—A series of sensational arrests and indictments in France supports rumours coming out of French prisons over the past decade that wealthy gangsters and drug traffickers are finding a medical road to freedom.

Lawyers and Justice Ministry officials have persistently denied the possibility of a way out through fictitious diseases verified by prison doctors, claiming that this would require connivance at too many levels.

But two men who tried to break out of prison closely into this escape route have met violent deaths. Dr. Georges Filly, head of French prison medical services, was killed by a parcel bomb in 1973. Judge Pierre Michel, a young Marseilles magistrate, was shot down by an assassin in a Marseilles street in October 1981.

Last week a magistrate following up one of Judge Michel's last cases indicated Dr. Solange Troisier, aged 63, who succeeded the murdered Dr. Filly as head of prison medical services, on charges of issuing a false declaration that a leading member of the French-Sicilian drug connection required urgent cancer surgery.

Dr. Troisier, a former Gaullist deputy, was a member of the French Resistance and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Her letter to Judge Michel said that drug trafficker Robert Keichichian's life was in danger.

She opposed his transfer from Marseilles to Fresnes near Paris which was the last hope of finding the necessary surgery inside prison. Judge Michel then dropped his opposition to Keichichian's release.

The gangster has since disappeared without, it seems, undergoing any form of operation. Official prison medical records show that doctors examining Keichichian when he entered jail found no sign of a recurrence of a skin cancer for which he had previously undergone surgery.

Three other doctors have been charged in the case and two of them are being held in jail. Two were specialists called in by Judge Michel to give a second opinion on Keichichian's cancer. They claim medical records they were shown had been doctored to give a serious view of the prisoner's health.

After she was charged Dr. Troisier said her letter to the magistrate was a purely formal administrative move. In her post, which was suppressed soon after the Socialist Government took over, she had no direct contact with prisoners. She trusted the 700 doctors working under her and acted in the Keichichian case on a phone call from Dr. Alain Colombani, the doctor at Marseilles' Les Baumettes jail.

Dr. Colombani, 36, is now in a prison cell in Avignon as investigators examine the medical records at Les Baumettes.

There is no certainty the medical certificate scandal provided the motive for Judge Michel's murder four months after Keichichian's release, but police feel they may turn up clues to a crime that shocked France.

Another leader of the French-Sicilian connection, Gaby Graziani, 61, has been rearrested and is back in Les Baumettes. Graziani was granted a medical release after serving one year of a 15-year sentence.

Europe's worst weather ever

LASTED for ten days, heavy snow, northern Europe has had one of its worst winters yet. The cold includes 30 deaths, floods, landslides, mudslides and farming chaos, an Associated Press wire service says.

Germany's Federal Meteorological Institute in Dornum has said the winter is the coldest since the winter of 1963-64, when the temperature dropped to minus 30 degrees Celsius in the north.

In the Netherlands, the temperature dropped to minus 30 degrees Celsius in the north. In the Netherlands, the temperature dropped to minus 30 degrees Celsius in the north.

Concern intensifies as urgent aid goes astray

By Michael Toomey

LONDON (ONS)—Concern about the efficiency and political independence of the Polish Red Cross is growing as the need for aid in the country becomes more urgent.

Expatriate Poles in Britain, along with charities supplying hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food and medical aid, are voicing anxieties about the society's autonomy within the system, and its consequent ability to supply areas and institutions most in need.

The International Red Cross has supplied the country with aid worth over \$7,500,000 since the declaration of martial law two years ago, and European Economic Community donations to Red Cross agencies are running at around \$250,000 a month.

The REC claims its rigid requirements for charitable grants ensure that supplies reach their destination, but other sources say the medical situation in particular has drastically worsened in the last few months.

According to one London-based medical relief worker who has recently returned from Warsaw, hospitals are bereft of the most basic supplies. "In one children's hospital, patients were sleeping two to a bed," she told me.

"Disposable syringes with blunt needles are having to be re-used, and such basic requirements as blades for special knives used in taking skin tests are non-existent.

"In the 50 or so children's hospitals we are serving throughout the country, not one of them had received a Red Cross parcel when we last checked."

Charities in Britain are reluctant to be identified with overt criticism, fearing it will hamper their operations, but they all tell the same story.

"You have to read between the lines when you're out there," said a Polish emigrant who is running a one-man relief operation. "Of the 18

parishes I'm serving in the north-western area, nobody has seen any aid other than that which we are providing."

A spokesman for Medical Aid to Poland, which has sent nearly \$3 million in help since the state of emergency began, said: "None of us sees evidence of Red Cross aid. It should still be believed so it shouldn't be difficult to spot."

The Catholic Church in Poland is diplomatic about the issue. While not openly criticizing the Government or the Red Cross, it has set up its own relief organization under the supervision of Bishop Domin of Katowice, and recommends its own organization as the most efficient way to channel aid.

Some Solidarity supporters have been blunt in their condemnation of what they consider to be corrupt distribution. Rumours have been flying round the country since the underground press began reporting signs of Red Cross parcels in government ministries and on the black market.

"(The Red Cross) organization is controlled by party apparatchiks who have earned an easy job," said Tadek Jarski, chairman of Solidarity With Solidarity. "We have known about the corruption for some time and would welcome an inquiry."

The Red Cross in Geneva does not accept a no control over supplies, but is none the less reluctant to discuss the role of the Polish Red Cross within the State.

Asked to comment on the Polish organization a spokesman said: "All our organizations are supposed to be independent."

When I pressed her to agree that "independence" may mean different things according to the political climate, she replied: "Frankly I don't want to answer that question. We have to work with the Polish Red Cross and can't be involved with controversy."

By Robert Pastor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The threat to democracy in Central America is neither communism nor poverty. Today, as in the past, the danger is militarism.

Since 1823, when the Central American countries became independent, no country except Costa Rica and at times Panama has been able to escape the grasp of personalistic, military rule for very long. Today, these threats are more dangerous: Rightists dream of becoming Francisco Franco, while leftists aspire to the victory and longevity of Fidel Castro. Still, the possibilities of democracy are also greater than ever before.

Most countries in the region are struggling to rid themselves of military rule. Panama and Honduras are perched in precarious transitions but seem intent on moving toward democracy. In Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, the military is fighting the people without constitutional or other restraints. Only in Costa Rica, which abolished its army in 1948, has democracy survived; the threat there is economic, yet the United States offers military aid.

And although the military is the biggest problem in the region, the Reagan administration continues to encourage it—most recently by urging more military aid and advisers for El Salvador. Confronting stalemate, the administration chose to up the military ante rather than reassess its strategy. The region may soon have no choice except between rightist or leftist military governments.

The tragic irony is that in the last 30 years—until 1979—there has been widespread social and economic progress. Taken together, the economies grew 5.3 per cent per year, doubling per capita income, even while the population nearly tripled. Trade increased 18 times; education and health conditions improved; middle and working classes blossomed, and democratic groups organized to participate in the political system.

The problem with giving unequivocal and unlimited support to the military in El Salvador is simply that some of the US so-called friends in the military are actually its enemies.

REAGAN administration clearly believes that the fate of all Latin America hinges on who governs Central America. The battle lines between capitalism and communism, he argues, have been drawn in the jungles of El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

Yet the serious of food riots which racked Sao Paulo, Brazil, and La Paz, Bolivia, in early April may be much more accurate indicators of what the future holds in store for Latin America. From Mexico to Argentina, the entire region is convulsed today by its most profound and widespread social and economic crisis since the Depression. It poses far more dangers than the political conflict in Central America.

In 1982, the overall gross national product of Latin America registered negative growth, something which had not occurred in more than 40 years. Every country was affected, regardless of its social or political structure.

Military dictatorships fared worst: Chile's economy declined by 13 per cent, Uruguay's by 13 per cent, Bolivia's by 7.5 per cent and Argentina's by 5 per cent. But civilian democracies did better. Costa Rica, in fact, rivalled the developed world with a negative growth rate of 6 per cent.

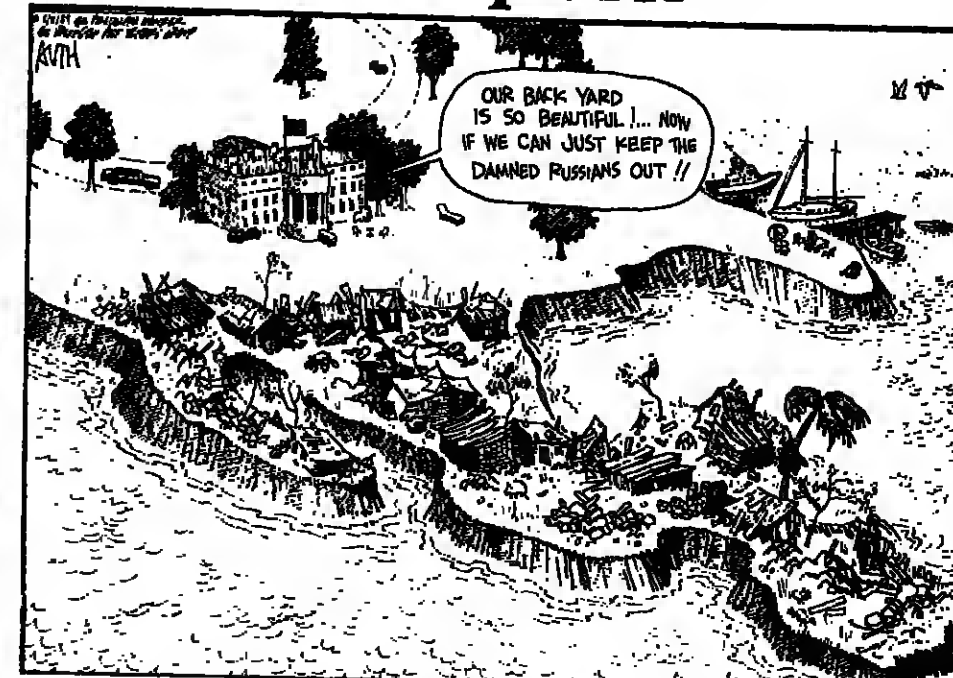
Like some others, Chile's small economic advances were offset by a population growth rate of 2.4 per cent. The Dominican Republic—population growth rate in Latin America during the last two years—was no exception. The highest unemployment rate in Latin America during the last two years occurred in Cuba, where the explanation lies in the social system than in the Havana's economic crisis.

What is troubling is the fact that the economic crisis in the region—Brazil, Mexico and Argentina—are in especially serious trouble, and show no prospects of shaking it.

Each of these nations must overcome a similar set of difficulties in the present crisis. The international recession has led to lower commodity prices and a reduction in the demand for Latin American products. But in the meantime, the cost of imported goods has risen. The results are serious.

Last year the cumulative value of Latin American exports declined by 10 per cent, while the

Central America's real peril



Though military regimes throughout the region have survived hundreds of insurrections, their primitive repressive tactics are no longer working. This is so not because of Soviet or Cuban control of the guerrillas but because the population is younger, better educated and more determined to fight back. In El Salvador, the strength of the left owes less to utopian Marxist promises than to repression by the security forces and fear that reforms will be undone.

The problem with giving unequivocal and unlimited support to the military in El Salvador is simply that some of the US so-called friends in the military are actually its enemies.

and some of its so-called leftist enemies are potentially allies. By aiding the military without insisting on negotiations, the Reagan administration permits extremists on both sides to control El Salvador's future.

Throughout Latin America, the Reagan administration has sought to "repurify the damage" Jimmy Carter did to US military relations, replacing human rights rhetoric with arms sales. United States military aid to the region more than doubled from 1980 to 1981, and more than tripled from 1981 to 1982. In the last two months alone, the administration's requests for military aid have doubled. United States arms dealers

have also sold more than \$1 billion of weapons to Latin America in the last two years.

The administration has tried a dozen ways to warm relations with military governments such as Argentina's. Yet it is hard to see that these efforts have gained anything for the United States. Argentina has closer relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba than ever before and recently decided not to participate in annual hemisphere naval exercises organized by the United States. More important, many Argentine politicians—democrats throughout Latin America—who associate the military with repression and disappearances now associate the United States with the military. Still, the administration seeks to sell the military government arms.

It is clearer today than ever before that the US must help to limit the role that Central America's armies play in politics. The US cannot rely on the Pentagon to advise and interpret Central American officers—whose concerns are essentially political. The US needs to withdraw the blank check that President Reagan implicitly gave the military when he said he would use all measures to defeat the left. Instead, the US should attach the strictest possible conditions to military aid, and should be willing to risk dividing the military or cutting off aid, if the military does not permit negotiations with the left or bring criminals posing as officers to justice. Finally, the US needs to find credible ways to support a free press and democratic opposition.

Unless it takes these steps, the military may lose to the left—and, whichever side wins, the people will lose.

ROBERT PASTOR is on the faculty of the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs, at College Park. He served as the US National Security Council's senior staff member responsible for Latin American and Caribbean affairs from 1977 to 1981.

Latin America in the '80s—on the economic precipice

By Nelson Valdes

REAGAN administration clearly believes that the fate of all Latin America hinges on who governs Central America. The battle lines between capitalism and communism, he argues, have been drawn in the jungles of El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

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Each of these nations must overcome a similar set of difficulties in the present crisis. The international recession has led to lower commodity prices and a reduction in the demand for Latin American products. But in the meantime, the cost of imported goods has risen. The results are serious.

Last year the cumulative value of Latin American exports declined by 10 per cent, while the

price of products from developed countries climbed seven per cent. Countries depending on one product, as the Dominican Republic does on sugar, for instance, experienced a trade decline of nearly 53 per cent.

As income from exports drops, purchasing power necessarily suffers. Latin Americans are forced to buy less and pay higher prices. Argentina has cut its imports in half, Chile by 39 per cent, Mexico by 38 per cent and Bolivia by 31 per cent.

Nevertheless, in 1982 Latin America marked up a total deficit of \$14 billion in its balance of payments. To meet these debts its countries have sought more and more loans from international financial institutions, both private and public. Currently, the entire region must pay \$34 billion yearly for interest and principal on outstanding loans. The accumulated debt has reached \$274 billion, and is growing by about 10 per cent annually.

In 1976, 48 cents of every dollar Latin America borrowed went to pay old debts; today it is more than 85 cents. In effect, the region now borrows only to pay the interest on previous loans.

Costa Rica has defaulted on the payment of some loans. Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Cuba had to renegotiate with lending agencies when they lost their capacity to pay. Brazil, Chile and Peru have been forced to request special contingency funds, and Bolivia has been unable to reschedule its debt. In any case, rescheduling merely delays the breaking point.

On April 8, the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, which represents the underdeveloped countries at the United Nations, issued a document describing this situation as a "time bomb." The ticks may be graphically measured as hard-pressed governments' raid dwindling national reserves to meet their scheduled debt payments.

Most countries have tackled the dual problems of lower export earnings and a growing external debt by devaluing their currency. The aim is to reduce the ability to import, while domestically produced goods are made cheaper and thus more



Brasilia: In the background stand the skyscrapers and in the foreground the slums.

attractive to foreign buyers. Unfortunately, higher prices and galloping inflation often follow.

Inflation, of course, is not new in Latin America. What is new is its widespread nature and greater magnitude. Overall consumer prices soared to an all time high of 80 per cent last year, with national inflation rates reaching 200 per cent in Argentina and 100 per cent in Mexico and Brazil.

Regardless of their ideologies, Latin American governments have adopted severe austerity measures in response. The poor end up paying the most. Austerity spells out less government spending, less health care and subsidies. Moreover, unemployment is the primary mechanism by which inflation is fought. There are between 26 and 27 million unemployed workers south of the US border today. In addition, underemployment plagues about 23 out of every 100 workers.

Hence country folk, sure that things must be better in the cities, migrate to urban areas—including many in the United States. Ever-larger pools of the unemployed are thus concentrated in towns and major metropolitan areas, waiting for something to change and ready to grab any opportunity to alter their lot. Latin America is no

longer a region of peasants, and the patterns which govern its mass behaviour are no longer predictable.

One certainty in this uncertain social universe is that the life of the poor has worsened. Today the poorest 40 per cent of Latin America's people, according to a UN study, enjoy 5.4 per cent of national income—less than in 1960—while the richest 10 per cent has consistently gained in its share, from 46.6 per cent in 1960 to 47.3 per cent in 1982.

Enforced reduction of salaries for working people has also become a major trend. This policy, like currency devaluation, aims at reducing consumption while improving the competitive edge of Latin American products in the world market through a decline in costs.

In sum, the region is caught in a vicious cycle of debt accumulation and belt-tightening, which fuels conflict between repressive governments and restless populations. Observes Susan Kaufman Purcell, director of the Latin American Project of the Council on Foreign Relations: "If the current economic crisis continues, austerity may have politically costly implications."

PNS

Afghan mujahideen will defend land until death

PART ONE

By Christine Dameseyer

PESHAWAR (PNS)—"It is strictly forbidden to cross this border into Afghanistan," read a sign from the days of the British.

Nonetheless, an Afghan tribal patriarch had just agreed to help me do exactly that. I sat in his Pakistani headquarters, solemnly watched by 20 turbulent family members. His son, Ruhani, was about to lead a camel caravan of arms to their battle front deep in Afghanistan, and I would go along under the family's protection.

He had asked me why I wanted to go. I told him I wanted to find out for myself how well the freedom fighters, or mujahideen, were faring against occupiers, since most information came secondhand. He agreed, saying that independent regional forces like his which are virtually unknown in the West, actually constitute the bulk of Afghan resistance.

"This is our ancestral land and we will defend it until we die," he said. "We have already fought four long years. Everyone in our family helps. My sons are all commanders

American reporter Christine Dameseyer donned the robes of an Afghan woman to observe the mujahideen in their fight for

freedom against the occupiers of their country. This is her account. Part Two next week.

In different areas. My daughters took and sew clothes for our mujahideen."

The women made my disguise to get me across the border. When I was veiled from head to toe in an olive silk Afghan shroud, no one would be able to tell I was from California rather than Kabul. After Ruhani, 12 of his mujahideen, and I received emotional farewells and a blessing from Ruhani's father, we were on our way to Afghanistan.

By midday we had reached Miran Shah, the Pakistan frontier town. The most difficult part lay just ahead—eight Pakistan Army checkpoints. However, one of our mujahideen was known to discourage questions by leveling his rifle at an offending guard. The checkpoints passed in a blur of uniforms and barbed wire. The tension suddenly evaporated when one of the mujahideen shouted: "Afghanistan!"

Soon I was sitting in a mud-walled caravansary. Two mujahideen stood guard over me since the tribes of this province, Pakhtia, were the fiercest in Afghanistan. It was permitted only when the rest of our group arrived with the cargo of rifles, bullets, grenades, mines, and medicine, which they loaded on a waiting camel caravan. I saw mu-

jahideen mingling from all over Afghanistan: tall, hawk-nosed Pathan tribesmen with flowing turbans; Tajiks with delicate Persian features; Uzbeks and Turkomans, who would walk for a month to their Central Asian steppes. All had Kalashnikov or Enfield rifles, pistols at their hips, and bandoliers crisscrossing their chests. The traditional gold daembowling dagger was thrust into their belts.

I wore tribesmen's dress, also, but this was not why I found myself called "Mistral" and "he." The word "she" is not used in male-dominated Afghan society. At nightfall seven mujahideen and I set off up the first mountain, ahead of the arms caravan. Keeping up with the tribesmen's long, rapid stride was extremely difficult. The dark increased the danger, as the Soviets had strewn small mines over the border area. Five hours later we camped below the mountain peak.

We emerged at dawn onto a plain of opium poppies. By now I could appreciate the traditional Pashto greeting "stary mastay"—may you not be tired—which we spiritedly exchanged with passing freedom fighter groups. Camel caravans glided by some belonging to refugees returning to Afghanistan

now that their provinces had been liberated.

We met a 95-year-old mujahidee who told us that since he was too old to join a party, he attacked the enemy on his own. Every day, he said, he hiked three hours to an underground Soviet barracks, troined his rifle on the entrance, and poked off any Russians that emerged.

Apparently, he hadn't intimidated them enough, for suddenly we heard shouts of "thelopel!" As we raced across the river I saw the black Mi-24 helicopter gunships swiftly descending, the prying insects. Rumbling explosions shook the earth. Intersecting with streaks of bursts of machine-gun fire, I huddled under a boulder, with visions of Soviet gunner zoning in on my hide.

Finally I was quiet. Eyes closed, Ruhani explained what had happened. Six helicopters had attacked a nearby Pashto fighter camp. The first two fired rockets, the second pair machine-gunned, and the last two dropped bombs. He knew that the camp held 22 Russians and their families. The helicopter crews had departed when the camp fired its anti-aircraft gun.

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Time to remember

NEXT WEEK the Arab world will remember two sad events in its modern history that occurred in the month of June. The first was the disastrous blow to Arab unity and dreams following their defeat in the six-day war of 1967 against Israel, the second is the first anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the fall of Beirut in its hands after a prolonged siege.

About 15 years separated the two events during which more people were killed, and dispersed. The status quo of Israel's possession of Arab land became an outright reality. The Arab world did nothing during the period to change the realities that beset its attempts to stop Israel's expansion in the Middle East and to help bring an end to the injustices that were inflicted on the Palestinian people.

Time was not used wisely or effectively in favour of the Arabs. Arab disunity, weakness and indecisiveness facilitated Israel's attempts to swallow what was left of Arab land in Palestine, impose its conditions on Arab countries and finally bring about a full invasion of Lebanon undeterred by the slightest Arab action.

It is one June after the Lebanon disaster and a quick look at the situation will cement an even more ominous view of the future of the Arab world. Tension in the Bekaa Valley is escalating and the possibility of an outbreak of war in the area is reaching a point of no return. Mutiny within the ranks of the PLO is increasing and the future of Palestinian resistance is again facing collapse between advocates of political solutions and those of military ones.

Can the Arabs realise now that a definite action on their side is needed to stop this predicament before this June is added to our list of sad memories?

A mission fulfilled

UNITED NATIONS Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar is once again being called on to use his diplomatic skills and the diminishing authority of his office to help try and solve another intractable problem. South Africa's illegal insistence on holding on to Namibia forever.

If one looks at the recent track record of similar missions by Mr. Perez and his predecessors, his chances of success this time would not appear to be outstanding.

Handcuffed as he is by a position without power, a sort of figurehead tasked on to a ghost ship, the Secretary-General can really expect little else. Even when he does manage to achieve resolutions or agreements under the UN flag, there are few "teeth" that can be attached to them.

Regarding the UN in general, it has become commonplace to hear stronger language used to detract from the standing of the General Assembly, and even the more authoritative Security Council. The UN, say its critics (principally the United States), has degenerated into a forum of petty squabbling, a body whose decisions can always be expected to take the side of socialist countries.

This does seem a rather self-centred attitude. Looking back at the early days of the UN, of course one could expect the Western powers to be satisfied with its actions.

Now, decolonisation has given birth to many new UN members, and many of them understandably are not overly sympathetic with the interests of the big powers. If, accordingly, the General Assembly tends to take an anti-American stance, the US really shouldn't have much to complain about.

The problem of the international body's impotence remains. It still has little ability to carry out its own resolutions, but the General Assembly is not Congress, or Parliament. It is not a legislative but an essentially "diplomatic" body.

We believe that in considering the UN's effectiveness, the place to look is not at the assembly but at the agencies it has created. Here in Jordan alone, there is ample evidence of the effectiveness of such organizations as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the Fund for Population Activities and the Development Programme. UNRWA, the UN's refugee assistance agency, despite its present financial and other difficulties, has since 1948 been a mainstay of support for displaced Palestinians.

America, as the UN's richest member, is these programmes' biggest financial supporter. But let it not complain about these facts of its largesse for in them the UN fulfils its mission.



Qadhafi denies having any connections in recent events in Chad

"The Russians have been at war with you for the past 65 years — you just happen not to have noticed." — Russian dissident, interviewed on British Television.

"The Princess of Wales is still one of the only happy stories around. When anyone is looking to bring a bit of hope among the gloom, you tend to turn to her." — Trevor Kennedy, publisher of Bulletin magazine, Australia.

"There is absolutely no difference between the character of King Lear and my own. No difference at all. Exactly the same weaknesses and the same rotten temper. Exactly the same spoilt nature. I'm absolutely born to play 'King Lear'." — Lord Olivier, British actor.

"If you want to know what people are like you read novels, not history. That's a scandalous thing." — Theodore Zeldin, British historian.

"The Russians have a psychopathic onyx complex about being potentially overwhelmed, which goes hand in hand with an inferiority complex." — Helmut Schmidt, former German Chancellor.

"You have come here with flowers, but you have given much hatred." — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, to the Greens in the Bundestag.

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Kamel
Abu
Jaber



Need for change

Greetings to Jerusalem 1

IN LAST week's article, there was a call, in fact an insistence that the Arabs must change before they can begin to tackle the Israeli threat that faces them. It is too much and perhaps too far in the distant future to expect a thorough internal societal change. Though that will be a most welcome development, a time lag which presently we cannot afford. Concomitant with this on-going change should be a change of attitude on the part of the leaders of the Arab world. A change that should take place on two levels at the same time.

The first level concerns cognizance of the realities of the world order or disorder that exists now. Neither wishful thinking nor any amount of bravado in not facing out internal and external weaknesses can obliterate the fact that we are a weak and dismembered nation on the sidelines of world affairs. As an underdeveloped region bedevilled as we are by internal ailments and external threats, we are not a priority even for so-called friends, except when it suits their own purposes. The pockets of wealth that erupted amongst us through no effort of our own have given us, as well as others, an illusion that does not correspond to reality. Our mismanagement, perhaps due to our own basic weakness, has turned even that illusion into a weapon against ourselves. The sea of underdevelopment engulfs even these so-called islets of wealth.

Nor can we claim that our clout militarily or politically is effective. The Secretary General of the Arab League, Mr. Shadi Qulabi, this week, submitted a request to have the Middle East problems discussed by the Williamsburg Conference. Are our problems so unimportant that we find we must call attention to them? How did that happen? The leaders of the seven industrialized nations attending the conference, Presidents Reagan and Mitterand, Prime Ministers Thatcher, Trudeau, Helmut Kohl, Fanfani and Nakasone, run the world of industry, finance, trade, perhaps even the world of politics, economy and the military. They are aware, but do they care? That is a level of reality our leaders must recognise, live with, discover what brought it about and finally deal with changing it.

Just contemplate our situation this week. It really does not require deep thinking; a quick glance will do. Professor Moshe Arens, so-called "defence" minister of Israel warns Syria that his country is on the alert; that it will not tolerate this situation indefinitely; that Israel, though a small country is a very strong one, that its army is stronger still and that Israel's and the United States' point of view are very close to each other. Syria says that the Soviet Union supports her while the United States, twice in two days warns Syria. Meanwhile, the split within the ranks of the PLO gets wider. While watching, some are referring to us as America's Arabs and Russia's Arabs. The feared polarization, broken after 1973, seems to be settling in once again.

On the second level, the internal one, the need for change is in the long run much greater. Our leaders are asked to recognise that changes must take place before changes make themselves happen. For how long must the people remain as bystanders, onlookers, seemingly benign, disinterested and atomized individuals the way they are?

Do we know, does anyone know what lies behind the calm facade? Is it not time to open the ranks just a little and allow some participation? Participation so that the citizen stops feeling himself an object manipulated by remote control.

Throughout the Arab world this need for an evolutionary democratization process is felt. No one can deny the strides, in some cases the giant strides, that have taken place in the economic field. Yet socially we are not static and changes have occurred in the habits, customs and the value system of our people. Not all of these changes are welcome though some of them welcome ones can be added up with dearest and hoped for process of democratization. Shared responsibility is lighter on the shoulders and keeps the risks at a minimum. There is wisdom in the masses and the "Ijama" or "semi-Ijama," consensus.

Letters to the editor should carry name and address of sender. All letters should be sent to: The editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman-Jordan.

A literary interlude: Digging out the roots of backwardness

SOON AGAIN this week, comes the sixteenth anniversary of the big Arab defeat in 1967. Despite the outward glossy shell of progress that the Middle East has managed to put up within a little more than thirty five years since the defeat, deep underground still live the roots of backwardness, the shortest cut to isolationism.

Perhaps nothing can better dig out these roots and thereby awaken us to our reality at present than the medium of literature. "Najran Below Zero" by "Yahya Yokhlef" is that sort of fiction that can do the job of acting as a reminder of the past and as a mirror of the present by way of analogy. As it appears from the title of this novel, published by Dar-ul-Adeeb, Beirut, 1980, the scene of the events it deals with is the area of Najran, the lost stronghold of the out-dated regime of Imam Yahya Hamididin of Yemen, which soon was bound to fall into the hands of the then insurgent Republican troops of Yemen backed up by Nasser of Egypt during the late fifties of this century. The author is a Palestinian refugee who happened to work as a teacher in Najran at the time, and who is taken to expound the point of view of a neutral enlightened watcher of the scene.

And very strikingly does the author display the details of the scene. His approach is like that of a cinema screen which piecemeal presents one film strip after another in front of the eye. The main theme that runs beneath the running scenario is the split that an extremely backward pre-1967 Arab country, like the Imam's Yemen, suffered from at that time. Isolated from the tide of modernity, Najran still lived in the dark Middle Ages, and split itself from all contact with the outward world except for that which it received through vicious foreign agents and profiteering monopolists. Between the governor and the governed hung a terribly thick pale of mistrust, repression and feudal slavery, which split the land as under and literally crippled it.

Allive to this double split which Najren (standing for the whole of Yemen) lived through, Yahya Yakhlef is quick to use the artist's brush to paint the salient features of the situation. On the one hand, the Prince of Najran, the viceroy of the Imam, lives isolated in his out-of-the-way towering palace, locked up with his 'harem' and close supporters and is never seen by the public. But everyone feels his heavy hand

By Henry Matar

through the watchfulness of his secret agents "Al-Asas" — headed by the terrible Abu-Talib and through the influence of his sub-feudal lord of the area, Al-Sudairi. Completely estranged from his people, and harbouring only mistrust for the common man of the street, the viceroy fights his battles against the Republicans with the help of foreign hired mercenaries, recruited from the scum of European society, and comprising the remnants of the frustrated and sadist fascists of the Second World War. These are headed by an American C.I.A. man known as the "Mr." He is the real ruler of Najran.

Acting as the right hand of Abu-Talib, the head of "Al-Asas", on the one hand, and being in charge of the foreign mercenaries who fight the battles of the ruler, on the other hand, the "Mr." has the whole situation under control. His mercenaries take money but lose battles, and his secret agents repress the people — hunting victims from the wretched disillusioned little few, seeking professional help from such coloured job — occupants as the Pakistani doctor in charge of public health, securing the silence of men of religion and law represented by the chief judge, and recruiting assistants from either affluent well-rewarded Zuyud notables and courtiers or from the foreign expatriate merchant class.

Typical of the last group, the mer-

chants, is the Persian Zaydi, who usually comes to the cafe to recreate himself with a cup of black tea, constantly shifting his tooth stick from one corner of his mouth to another, chewing "qat" (a sort of a native morjuana-like herb) and spitting it out, fiddling with his hand into the pocket of his robe in search of clinging gold coins, and while drowsing to the monotonous gurgle of the hubbly-bubbly out of which he lazily sucks tobacco smoke, would watch the eurus of smoke and dream of the revelries of drink and sex he looks forward to, once back in his beloved native town of Isfahan of the hundred and one 'Persian' nights.

Very wide and hardly bridgeable is the rift that separates the blissfully endowed few and the persecuted many. The latter, although recently emancipated by the Imam, are still slaves to all purposes and effects. They live in ghetto-like filthy shanty and derelict tin-roofed shacks or branch-thatched huts. They do live with flies, fleas, centipedes and what not; and they wear shabby rags and breathe the smell of undrained sewerage urine and filth. If not threatened by the angry mood of nature — the scorching drought heat or the drenching torrents of rain and devastating floods — they must be hit hard by the masters. The only occasions of contact between these slaves and the elite are those on which the slaves receive punishment and outrageous maltreatment.

A republican collaborator, like "Al-Yeml", will have his head severed off his body with the edge of the executioner's sword; the occasion must be attended by all, even if it meant a kind of obnoxious slaughter such as the Al-Yami incurred when the executioner's blade hit his shoulder by mistake and made him flounder between the chains that caught his hands and feet like a slain bird fighting for its very soul.

Continued next week

The spirit of freedom

By Osama El-Sherif

LAST WEEK I met a hitob-hiker on my way to visit a sick friend in the Baqaa camp. He was not hiking from Amman to Baqaa but from Harare to Zimbabwe to London, United Kingdom. He looked dirty and carried 25 kilos of camping gear. This young man said he left Harare seven months ago with no more than a thousand dollars in his pocket. His aim? To see the world.

He was going to Jeresh after he had spent two nights in Amman. From there he intended to go to Syria and then cross to Turkey, Europe. I was fascinated by this young 23 year old ambitious man, who being a member of the white minority living in Zimbabwe chose to leave his job and venture on this dangerous journey. Nothing motivated him more than his interest in this planet, the diverse cultures that existed for thousands of years and the multitude of people that inhabit the globe.

In his trek across the black continent he was exposed to fatal diseases, dangerous situations and many hardships. His determination to reach his goal kept him alive and took him through the most primitive areas of the world. Robin, that is his name, hitch-hiked and slept alone. He had no companion but for his dreams and ambitions.

Whenever he entered a big city, Robin took any kind of job offered to him. Many times he worked not for money but for shelter and a hot meal. To him, a warm bed, home-cooked food and a hot bath was a luxury.

After I dropped Robin on the main highway and wished him all the luck in the

world I started thinking of the spirit that motivates such young men. It is probably the same spirit that moved a man such as Cecil Rhodes to fight his way through the jungles of Africa and build a white nation among black people.

I then thought of the young people of this nation. What motivated them and why aren't they moving towards discovering themselves? I felt so much respect for Robin and many young people just like him but a great discovery unveiled itself before me. I suddenly discovered that our young generations do not have their freedom. They are owned, ruled and directed by the rules, habits and traditions of this society. We can't really blame them for not being the young, adventurous and independent men and women we want them to be.

It just hit me like thunder when I realized something. If the young generations do not even know parts of this land where they were born how do we expect them to fight for a land they never saw in their lives? Where are they going to get the noble attachment to land if they spend their time roaming the streets of big cities either on foot or in their brand-new cars? How can we talk about ideas and principles when our youth is busy discussing topics ranging from latest disco hits to who won the FA Cup last week?

Robin promised to send me a postcard upon his arrival in London. I admire him for the spirit that will lead him to self-fulfilment and personal maturity. On the other hand I feel sorry for our young people who can never put up the kind of spirit that lies behind Robin's pale face.

First time in Jordan Gary earns highest Scout award

Story and pictures by Tricia Weil

AMMAN — The combined American Scout Programme in Amman gathered at the American Community School last Thursday evening to honour a young man who has achieved the highest and most coveted award of the world-wide scouting movement.

Gary Lee Green Jr. (15) was recognized by his colleagues and leaders for his "Inspiration, discipline, dedication, work and courage", as described in the presentation speech of US Charge d'Affaire Mr. Edward P. Djerejian.

Scouts and Cub Scouts assembled with Brownies, Guides, parents and friends in the candlelit room whose lighting seemed to enhance the importance and solemnity of the occasion. The candles cast flickering shadows on the collections of flags representing Scouts, affiliated movements and the distinctive "Stars and Stripes" of the United States.

The whole ceremony, with the exception of the speakers was conducted in silence but as Gary's mother took her place beside her son, the audience burst into loud applause.

Only one per cent of Boy Scouts ever achieve the Eagle Scout award. To obtain such merit a boy has to demonstrate qualities of not only exceptional ability but also a dedication over many tests and projects all of which Gary has completed successfully.

He has been in Amman with his parents since 1981 and among his achievements in Jordan was the landscaping and painting at the Southern Baptist Hospital in Ajlun. He was accompanied in this scheme which took over 208 manhours, by 17 other Scouts and a group of friends.

From home repairs to astronomy the list of his merit badges is a long one and he has proved

beyond doubt that he has earned this, the very first Eagle award to be won in Jordan.

As Gary was posted by his admiring friends after the ceremony, he managed to tell how he felt. "I am very proud," he said, "it was a long time with hard work, but worth every minute."

Behind every good Scout there is always a Mum, there in the background giving support and encouragement when it is needed. Mrs. Green is

no exception, but proudly gave all the credit to her son: "He's done a really good job," she said. "He did a lot on his own, but it's not the sort of thing you can do without help from leaders and other Scouts."

The proceedings ended with refreshments which included a sumptuous selection of cakes which were soon devoured by parents and children alike — supplied by? Who else — Scouts, Brownies Guides and their Mums!



Handicapped hotel workers — a chance to prove their value



(Far left) The Eagle award — highest and most coveted in the world-wide scouting movement.

(Left) Gary receives his well-earned badge from US Charge d'Affaire Mr. Edward P. Djerejian, watched by two fellow Scouts.

(left) Khawla Bazrawi and Najah Issa — comfortable and at ease with their culinary duties.

Pictures by Tricia Weil

By Kathy Spillman
Star Staff Writer

Hala Fadal Halteh dreams of buying a car with the money she saves from her job at the Marriott. But the car she hopes to buy will not be an ordinary car — it will be one fully equipped to accommodate Hala's needs as she was a victim of polio as a child.

Hala and three other special people are now employed at Amman Marriott Hotel in a programme designed to give them a chance to be full participating and contributing members of society. "Integration into society is an important objective we have for our disabled people," according to Mrs. Nazli Agullar, Director of the Al-Hussein Society for the Handicapped.

Fell in love

The idea of employing handicapped people came in December, when the hotel invited Nazli Agullar to the Hussein Society for a Christmas party. Mrs. Agullar, wife of the hotel's general manager, Mr. Hala Agullar, who is a volunteer worker for the society, said that Hala "fell in love with the idea" and exclaimed that she wanted to work at the hotel. Hala and Mrs. Kassar were very enthusiastic about the idea and the plan was implemented shortly afterward," she said.

The hotel management was particularly pleased because of Mr. Agullar's initiative. "Marriott has had similar experience of hiring handicapped people in the past. When I was the food and beverage manager at the New Orleans Marriott, 11 deaf and blind people were employed in the dishroom. In Minneapolis, we hired retarded people."

Studying banking

People from the society were selected for training at the hotel, and began working in the three young women working in the room and kitchen were chosen on the basis of their practical knowledge of English. Hala is good and he is studying banking. Hala is good and he is studying banking. Hala is good and he is studying banking.

Hala Halteh works in the laundry room, where her happiness at being useful and having company warms the otherwise drab atmosphere of grey walls and white uniforms.

Contact with people

Hala declared that her life has changed since she began working in the laundry room. "This is the first time in my life that I am able to leave my house regularly and have contact with people and society. I don't care about making money, I just care about meeting and getting to know people," she said.

Hala takes great pride in her job of folding towels and ironing, and claims that she has no problems at all with her job, "as long as I have people with me," she explained. This claim was verified by her supervisor, Director of Services Jocelyne Morelos. Mr. Morelos said Hala has proved herself a very capable worker. "Hala is able to work in the laundry department because the work here can be done sitting down. She's totally acquainted with the machinery and hotel area now after only one month," he said.

The kitchen is another ideal working area for the Marriott's special employees. Najah Issa and Khawla Bazrawi are comfortable and at ease with their culinary duties. Both have proven themselves very adept at rolling grape leaves and preparing "kubbeh" and salads. They work at a rapid pace despite a full eight-hour day.

"Preparing the hot Arabic mezza dishes are ideal for Najah and Khawla as they can do them sitting down. We are very pleased with their work and want them to feel part of the kitchen," said sous chef Paul Downing.

Transportation costs

Najah and Khawla said that they view their job in a positive light and everybody is very cooperative. The only problem they are experiencing is transportation to and from the hotel. "Most of the money I'm making is going for taxi fare," lamented Najah.

Both girls feel that the opportunity to do work that is productive and worthwhile makes up for the transportation problem. Like Hala, they say their main reason for working is not for monetary gain, but being able to have contact with society. Hala summed up their feelings by saying that she wants "everybody like us to work," and not remain isolated from the rest of the world.



(Above) Hala Fadal Halteh — fell in love with the hotel. (Below) Hala demonstrates some of the equipment assisted by colleagues Conz Enaldo and Chie Louthao.



The success of the Marriott's programme is evidenced by Mr. Agullar's enthusiasm to hire more handicapped people. His only request is that they have the practical knowledge of English essential for hotel work. Mrs. Kassar is also anxious to see more people from Al-Hussein Society employed in Jordanian businesses, as independence and integration are the two cornerstones of a happy and fulfilling life for a handicapped person.

"This programme is good publicity for other hotels, as it should encourage them to hire other handicapped people. As long as their brains work, they can do anything — provided that it is a job that can be done sitting down," stressed Mrs. Kassar.

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DURING the presentation ceremony. (Left to right) Mr. Djerejian, Gary and Mrs. Green.



AT an earlier ceremony, some of the younger lads made their transfer from Cub Scouts to Boy Scouts. (Left to right) Oliver Churchill, Gregory Djerejian, Chris Everley and Brad Reid made the transition while groups of interested parents looked on.

Naomi Shihab Nye, poet of deceptive simplicity

By Pam Dougherty
Star Staff Writer

"When they say Don't I know you?
Say no.
When they invite you to the party
remember what parties are like
before answering.
Someone telling you in a loud voice
they once wrote a poem.
Greasy sausage balls on a paper plate
Then reply...
Walk around feeling like a leaf
Know you could tumble any second.
Then decide what to do with your time."

Naomi Shihab Nye, "The Art of Disappearing"

THE SIMPLICITY of poet/singer Naomi Shihab Nye's work is deceptive. She has the ability to use these simple lines to make a sharp and sophisticated comment on our social experience.

Ms. Nye was in Amman recently on an American Participants Programme tour that also included visits to Pakistan, Bangladesh and Jerusalem.

Her visit to Jordan was something of a homecoming. She and her family lived in Jerusalem in 1966-67. They visited Amman frequently, and Ms. Nye actually made her first public singing appearance here.

Arab feelings

Ms. Nye has not been back to the Middle East since then, but she said her ties with the area have always been strong.

She was born in St. Louis of an American mother and a Palestinian father, and has always been very conscious of her Arab background through listening to her father's stories of his family in Palestine, through contacts with other Arab families in America and, of course, through the Arab food and music that were a part of daily life.

In her poem "My Father and the Figtree" she tells of her father's love of figs and their significance for him. After longing for years for good figs, he finally moves to a house in Texas with a large fig tree. He sings her a song in Arabic and takes her to see the tree.

"It's a figtree song!" he said,
plucking his fruits like ripe tokens,
ambiguities, assurances
of a world that was always his own.
Her father's "Arab world," symbolized by the

love of figs, that he has always carried with him, has always been part of her world too.

But, although she does write on Arab and especially Palestinian themes, Ms. Nye emphasizes that she is an American poet. She says she doesn't have just one message. With each poem she tries to remind herself of the important things, things close to the earth and then works through specific details to illuminate a wider theme.

Anthropological perspective

It is this working through specific details to understand the deeper structure and meaning of social life, that gives her work one of its most striking qualities, its "anthropological" character.

It has been suggested that certain recognizable personality or social types are drawn to anthropology. One of these "types" is the child of immigrant parents who, living, in a sense, midway between two cultures is both better able to observe the two, and needs to do so in order to define his or her own place in the world.

As Ms. Nye explores her experiences as an Arab-American, her life in Jerusalem and her relationship with her Palestinian family one finds this anthropological leaning in her work.

In "For Mohammed on the Mountain" she is talking to one of her uncles:

"I wonder how much news you know.
That Naomi, your sister for whom I was
partially named, is dead.
That one brother shot himself "by mistake"
— that your brothers Izzat and Mufti have
twenty-two children already marrying
each other.
That my father edits one of the largest



Naomi Shihab Nye at an autographing session for "Different Ways to Pray", organised by the Arab Womens Library in Amman.

newspapers in America
but keeps an Arabic inscription above his
door, Ahlan Wa Sahlan"
And when he stirs the thick coffee and
grinds the cardamom seed
you think he feels like an American?"

In simple, personal letter to an uncle so much is said about the immigrant experience and the process of social change.

Ms. Nye has been writing since she was about six years old. She says her year in Jerusalem was very important. She was so particularly impressionable age and the city was rich in sights and experience.

Life of poetry

Since then poetry has dominated her life. In addition to the book "Different Ways to Pray" and two chapbooks "Tattooed Feet" (1977) and

Eye-to-Eye (1978) she has worked as Poet-in-Schools for the Texas Commission on the Arts. She has been director of the literary magazine *Drum* of the Journalism Institute at Trinity University and has worked as a poetry therapist at Horner House in San Antonio.

She said her trip to Asia and the Middle East produced some very special moments. One came in Bangladesh, when she gave a poetry reading with a group of well-known Bengali poets. The reading was so popular that hundreds of would-be spectators crowded outside, banging on the doors and insisting on seats. Ms. Nye said it was a rare moment in America could only dream about.

In Amman it was a visit to the Umm Al-Hiran Orphanage that she will remember with special affection. Ms. Nye began by singing her songs to the boys, but she quickly changed her mind and encouraged them to sing to her. They joined together to sing a simple Arabic song which she wrote specially for the occasion. Across the divide of language, age and experience, an immediate communication was established.

An odd bunch lost in a tropical paradise

By Maureen Cleave

THE GALAPAGOS AFFAIR

by John Treherne
(Cape)

THE PROBLEM with desert islands, as cousins of mine discovered when they tried to live on one for a year, is that the other people who go there are either very mad or very rich.

Floreana, off the coast of Ecuador, is one of the Galapagos Islands, famous for their friendly animals, turtles who share your bathing towel and penguins who examine how your camera works.

So it was not nature but human beings, red in tooth and claw, that distracted John Treherne, the Cambridge zoologist, from his own work to write their story. It is quite the most extraordinary I have ever read.

In 1929 two Germans, Dore Strauch Koerwin and her lover, a doctor called Friedrich Rüter, inspired by a mixture of Nietzsche and Robinson Crusoe, decided to go and live on a desert island.

Dore is a life-size, sappy woman who writes in her diary things like: "I prayed that my body might become the vessel of the beautiful and the divine," but there is little chance of this with the appalling Friedrich, a bully with crackpot ideas, a handsome set of stainless steel false teeth and a mind unbridled by too much Nietzsche.

(Dore later refuted a rumour that she and Friedrich shared these teeth.)

When they arrive in Floreana, they lug their mountain of equipment across the lava and settle in lush vegetation in the midst of an extinct volcano. Friedrich is moved to call this place Friedo.

a copy combination of their names in the suburban tradition of Mon Repas.

Here they grow huge vegetables, radishes the size of turnips and tomatoes like babies' heads; they ward off the snakes and the wild boar, and settle down to hating each other for the next six years.

Dore, while keeping up the pretence that Friedrich is a giant among men, rather loves heart; gives up washing her neck and befriends the wild donkeys living on island.

Next to arrive are the Willmers, Heinz, Margret, their delicate son Harry and two Alsatian dogs. The Willmers are practical, good-natured, industrious people and in no time at all they have built themselves a nice house thickened with sugar cane, and Margret has given birth to a nice fat healthy baby.

Let's come the Baroness. She spends the first night on the island at Friedo and Dore hears her talking in her hammock. She is indeed a mistress, a diabolical fiend in human form.

She claims to be Friedrich's great niece, she carries a riding crop and keeps her kitchen with regulated milk warm from her own lips. She has a retinue of young lovers, and more gentlemen callers arrive regularly by boat.

Those unsuspicious to her charms are likely to be shot in the legs as part of the family plot. She plans to turn Floreana into Miami.

Gradually, two by two, the Baroness and her envious lovers disappear in very mysterious circumstances, never to be seen again. Friedrich has a peculiar and dramatic death with famous last words.

Poor Dore, escorted to the beach by her donkeys, is shipped home to Berlin where she died in 1942.

If you have difficulty in believing any of this, there are photographs of them all, the glowing Dore sitting on Friedrich's grave, the Baroness with her long yellow teeth and enormous nose, the Willmer baby in its pretty smock.

The newspapers reported regularly on life on carry-on and speculation on the fate of the Baroness ceased only with the Second World War.

Only the Willmers survived life in paradise because, the author sensibly concludes, they loved and happiness in their home. Indeed, Margret Willmer is still there on Floreana but she refused to talk.

John Treherne has resorted to implausible winning conjecture. He copes brilliantly with the case of Friedrich, Margret, all of whom died shamelessly from cover to cover of the island and absorbing book.

(London Express)

EVEN PEOPLE
I DON'T LOVE
OUGHT TO LOVE
ME ANYWAY!



CLAIRE BRETECHER is to the French middle-class what Patsy Simmonds is to the English — faultless chronicler of feminist follies, acute observer of the old war between the sexes. In lively translation by Angela Mason and Pat Fogarty, Bretecher's cartoons are now available in *Fransition* (Methuen).

Can we learn to make our waste work for us?

By Pam Dougherty
Star Staff Writer

WASTE IS inherent in nature, in human nature not least. But the combined forces of cheap energy, technical sophistication and abundance have brought about excessive waste in the modern world.

We remove from nature vast quantities of irreplaceable raw materials and energy, consume them and throw them away. Because we don't recycle the enormous amount of waste we create, we put an intolerable strain on our natural resources and on the environment.

It is to draw attention to these problems and their possible solutions that the Royal Scientific Society, in co-operation with the Goethe Institute and the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations in Stuttgart, is holding an exhibition on recycling this week.

The exhibition tackles the questions of the potential, and also the limits, of recycling.

Jordan's experience

In Jordan the idea of recycling is still in its infancy but Dr. Arafat Tamem, head of the Industrial Chemistry Department at the Royal Scientific Society, says that some steps have been taken.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and Amman Municipality have carried out studies on solid waste disposal and recycling, looking at what technology is needed to produce fertilisers and fuel from domestic refuse.

The water and sewerage authorities are also considering the possibilities of using

refined sewage from the 'Ain Ghazal and, possibly, Zarqa plants for agricultural purposes.

Dr. Tamem says there are many possibilities for recycling both the solid and liquid waste from industry, but this requires an industry-by-industry study to pinpoint specific possibilities and to determine technical and financial requirements.

Technical knowledge

One of the major barriers to recycling in Jordan at present is the lack of managerial-level technical knowledge in most industries. Most factory owners and managers are not aware that recycling can be technically simple, and can bring important economic benefits.

Dr. Tamem says that the only industrial recycling process being used in Jordan is in battery manufacture. Lead sheets are pulled out from old batteries and melted, new elements are added and they can then be re-used in new batteries.

The Industrial Chemistry Department is now working on a project to study the use and re-use of dangerous chemicals. They hope to extend this to a series of studies on individual industries, detailing what could be collected, re-used in the same industry or sold elsewhere.

Dr. Tamem believes that, ultimately, effective recycling can only come as part of an overall science and technology strategy for the entire country. In formulating this policy and carrying it out, he hopes that Jordan will be able to learn from the mistakes and the progress of other nations.

How are others coping?

There are in fact, some hopeful signs in the world of recycling. Today 20 per cent of paper is recycled in the United States, 30 per

cent in Holland and 40 per cent in Japan. Thirty-five per cent of copper and lead is recycled in Europe and Japan, 50 per cent in the United States. In the advanced nations 33 per cent of steel and iron is recycled, 20 per cent of aluminium, chromium, nickel and tin and 10 per cent of zinc.

There is still a great deal more that could be done.

Glass is mostly wasted. Yet the US Glass Container Manufacturing Institute reckons that waste glass can supply a third of the input for bottles.

In fact there isn't much about waste that can't be recycled. Garbage can be converted into kilowatts, refuse-derived fuels, can become an economic source of energy.

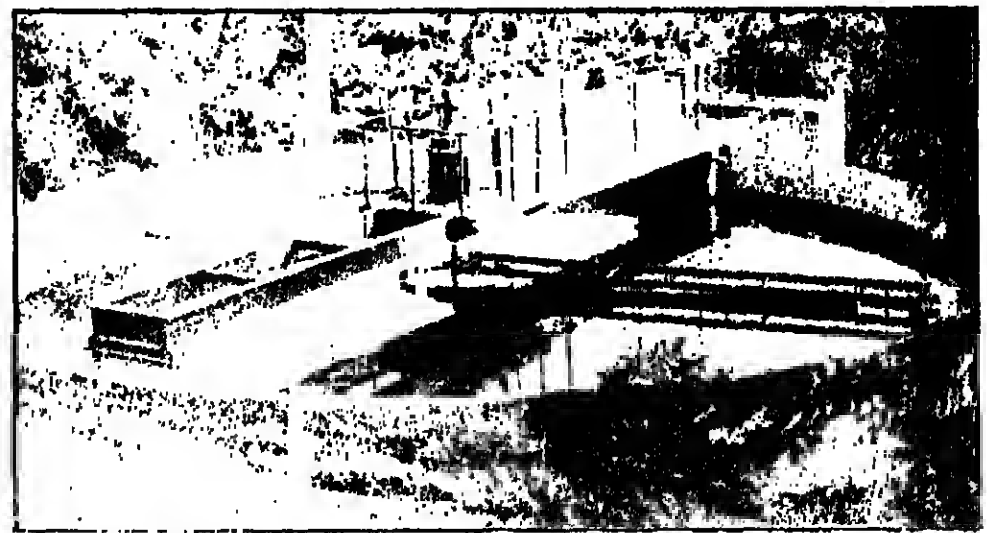
Agriculture lends itself very well to waste reduction and utilisation of residues. It is

estimated that 30 per cent of crops are lost between planting and consumption.

In Australia farmers burn about 30 million tonnes of "waste straw" residue annually. Researchers have calculated that using this straw treated with caustic soda and mixed with urea and mineral solution, enough animal feed could be produced to feed 8.7 million sheep or 11 million cattle for one year.

Researchers in Egypt have developed a feed that combines peapods, artichoke leaves, date pits, orange peel and grape waste, all mixed in with some molasses, urea and mineral salts. Dairy cattle on the University of Alexandria's experimental farm are thriving on a mixture of peapods and leftovers from the local marmalade factory.

"Recycling" will run at the RSS from Saturday 4 June until Wednesday 8 June.



In Fria-Kimbo in Guinea, waste water is purified and recycled for optimum use of, precious resource.

Double double scotch

A WHISKY distillery in North East Scotland which made world headlines in 1977 with an ingenious plan to use waste hot water from the distillation process to grow a tomato crop has carried its cost effectiveness campaign a stage further with a new development which has more than trebled the original half acre and should yield a record 150 tons this year.

The scheme, unique in an industry already renowned for its economic use of waste and by-products, is the brainchild of long-established Glenagair Distillery at Old Meldrum in Aberdeenshire and is reckoned to have cost about a quarter of a million pounds with crops of fruit, flowers, cucumbers, peppers, aubergines and, as a main crop, tomatoes to show for it.

"The whole thing," says horticulturist Jim McColl, "started off as a joke when we were discussing fuel bills and the crack was made that heating was becoming so dear that we should grow tomatoes with the surplus, but the fact is that the project has been so successful that it has forced us to take a fresh look at the economics of the distillery."

Waste heat

"We have, for instance, been finding out more and more about how we can make savings in the distillation process itself by recycling heat which would otherwise just be lost into the atmosphere."

"The installation of a new waste heat boiler to tap the waste heat going up the chimney was the first step and we have now taken this a stage further by tapping yet another minor waste heat source which is making the process even more efficient and cost effective than before."

With the commencement of the latest phase, growing area at Glenagair now comprises the original half acre under plastic and one and a quarter under glass which is expected to boost last year's crop to something in the region of 150 tons.

"With the latest development," says Jim, "the hot water from the distillation process is pumped through 20 heater banks rather like car radiators

set out in our new glasshouse then carries on back to the cooling tower."

"The treble bonus is that not only are we already saving thousands of pounds worth of butane gas over a 12 month period with the waste heat boiler idea but we now have an extra acre of plants and water which is more instantly reusable for whisky making when we finish with it because it is cool enough to start the cycle over again."

Solid waste

The scheme originally took off when the distillery realised that the idea of using solid waste to produce cattle feed like many other distilleries could be extended to cover other by-products. The joke apart, tomatoes seemed a reasonable bet.

Following a feasibility study, it was decided to go ahead and the pipes carrying the hot water used in the distillation process were extended to carry the water to the first plastic greenhouse before going into the cooling tank.

Then, as the idea caught on, to make sure that the surplus heat from the process was used properly for the new development — the water temperature in the whisky making ranges from 150 to 180 deg. F. — Jim McColl, a qualified horticulturist from Ayrshire, was engaged to take charge of the project which led first to a new quarter of an acre glasshouse then the one acre one.

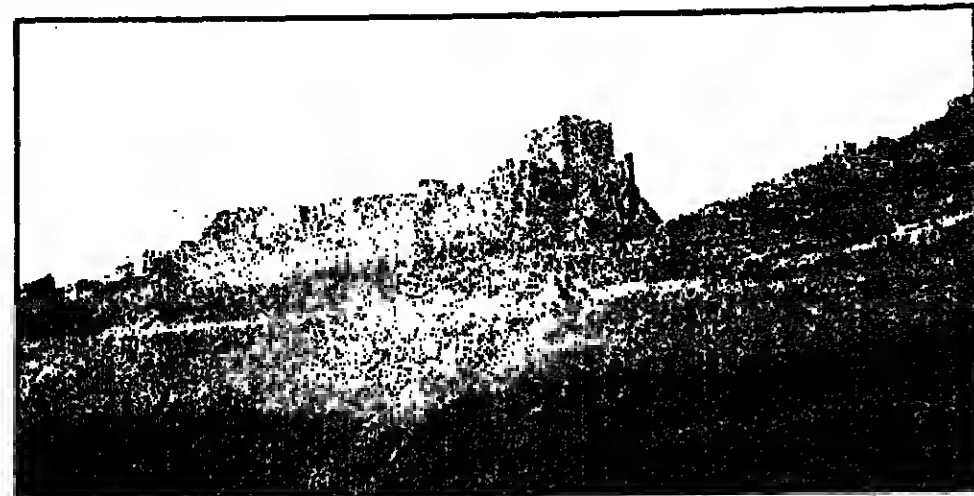
"The result," says Jim, "has been a gradual build-up with a few interesting experiments along the way. In 1979, for example, we grew a very successful crop of cucumbers and some pot plants, while in 1980 we grew aubergines and peppers."

"The staple crop, though remains the tomato, of which we harvested 35 tons in 1979, 50 tons in 1980, 130 tons in 1981 and we have hopes of 150 tons this year. That said, we shall still be trying some diversification on the pot plant side."

"In fact, what we have done, you could say, is to establish a kind of crop rotation to use the greenhouse facilities all the year round — nothing more than you would reasonably expect from such a cost-conscious industry."

"I guess you could call the operation a real case of double scotch."

(Scottish Information Office)



The Arabs passively accepted Crusader dominance for forty years

Time of unresponsiveness

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

IN HIS desert memoirs a famous English traveller in Arabia refers to an incident at the border of the Empty Quarter when he suddenly came across a bedouin mounted on a camel. By all appearances the bedouin seemed to have never been anywhere far from his tribe's "dira" (pasturing area of common land) and, had never (in sight of any European before.

Consequently, when he of a sudden caught sight of the red-faced European dressed in trousers, he became absolutely hypnotized. For some time the bedouin kept utterly speechless except for one and same vague one-vowel utterance.

This phenomenon is not restricted just to individuals. The whole Arab nation has tended to fall into this passive state.

Let me not go further back than the first Crusade against Jerusalem in 1098 when the Franks suddenly arrived at the walls of the Holy City.

The Arabs were stunned by the sudden emergence of a foreign army, whose soldiers came as brutal murderers had preceded them. Instead of defending the city walls they rushed like frightened swarms of birds into the great Aqsa and Dome mosques. They foolishly waited there in mute unresponsiveness.

The Franks rushed their horses inside the divine mosques, butchering the terrified civilians. Those who escaped sword and lance fell under the fleeing feet of their countrymen.

The state of non-resistance lasted for forty

years. The Crusaders established four Latin kingdoms between Antioch in northern Syria down to Kerak in southern Jordan. During the long interval of unresponsiveness Arab historians relate that our people so badly lost heart that bedouin tribes living as far as the outskirts of Aleppo obeyed the orders of the crusaders.

Ibn Al-Athier, a famous Arab historian tells us in his celebrated work, Al-Kamil that once an Arab from Jerusalem, who had been displaced by the crusaders, though he could infiltrate back to his city. Unfortunately he was noticed by a crusader guard near the mosque of Omar.

On being called upon to halt the man showed no resistance whatsoever. The crusader, approached him and ordered him to lie down.

The man did as ordered and the crusader, reached for his dagger but could not find it. Remembering that he had left it in his house, he ordered the victim not to move until he returned. The foolish, intimidated man did stay and on the crusader's return he was slaughtered like a goat.

The state of hypnosis lasted some forty years. Then, gradually, men began to talk of unity, counter-attack, sacrifice of wealth and sons for the restoration of the country's lands, dignity and sacred places. Soon resistance gave way to organized warfare.

We now live in an era of similar passive unresponsiveness.

I do not think that we have yet reached the rock-bottom of our miserable slope downwards. There are still no symptoms of any real disengagement from the most skillfully woven conspiracy set for the humiliation of our nation and the usurpation of its homeland.

Lebanon tries to heal its scars

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

"I WAS very moved when I saw Beirut last month for the first time in ten years. The sight of it is heart-breaking for every friend of Lebanon. My first impression of it was the same as that I had when I entered Beirut in 1945."

Speaker was Jean-Marie Bursan, general manager of the International Union for Co-operation, in an interview with the Lebanese magazine Al-Hawadess last month.

There is no doubt that this sight is even more heart-breaking for the Lebanese themselves but they have no choice but to cope with the situation. Now, after years of war, their lives are marked by a mixture of hope and despair and government and citizens are faced with enormous social problems.

There are hopeful signs. Houses are being rebuilt, gardens are being replanted, buildings are being reconstructed. The sight of beautiful, luxuriously decorated shops in the midst of a broken down building is not unusual.

There are so many cars, repaired and brand new. Unfortunately they tend to be on the roads that driving is nerve-racking. It takes about 30-40 minutes to pass through Hamra street or through

Ashrafieh. Worse still are the roads to the mountains or to the coastal highways leading north to Tripoli or south to Tyre. (Israeli barricades and roads that have mine holes than paved areas make the problem worse.)

A remarkable range of entertainment facilities is available. Casinos, plays, musicals, restaurants and night clubs are all available. They are so popular that it is even necessary to book in advance.

Infrastructure

But the work of re-constructing the health and social welfare infrastructure remains. Dr. Adnan Meroch, Lebanese Minister of Labour and Health, spoke to The Star about reconstruction plans.

He said the government has now established a ten-year health plan. World Health Organization experts recently spent a month in Lebanon and assessed the country's health needs and problems. Financial support for the plan should come either from the World Bank or as aid from other countries.

At the annual Health Promotion Conference in Abu Dhabi, US \$500,000 was granted for health needs and a pledge was made to buy a prefabricated hospital worth US dollar two million. It will be set up either in Beirut or Sidon. At present almost all health needs are being met by the private sector but the government is meeting the cost.

Other aid has also been promised. For example the World Health Association is giving a million an

Wanted--research into why researchers cheat

By Christine Doyle

A "TALENTED and hard-working" young American heart researcher, caught "red-handed" while fabricating scientific data, was banned last week from receiving government research funds for 10 years.

His case, at Harvard Medical School, is one of an increasing number of blatant scientific frauds in the US. Government research agencies know of "at least nine similar instances of deception at various stages of investigation".

Two or three years ago reports of scientific fraud were so uncommon that the National Institutes of Health had no ground rules for investigating such misconduct. Now elaborate "disbarment proceedings" have been established to cut off funds to researchers who cheat.

Why apparently successful, even brilliant, researchers take to falsification is not entirely clear. Pressure to publish, aspiration to academic recognition, getting a drug on the market first, are all possible motives.

But in the case of the Harvard researcher, Dr. John Darsee, aged 34 and a former fellow with the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, which is associated with Harvard, none of these motives seemed to apply. He was about to be promoted to assistant professor and his fellowship had another year to run.

The first sign that anything was wrong came in May 1981 when laboratory technicians and younger research fellows watched him take measurements that were supposed to be spread over some days "in a few minutes".

This was reported, and when confronted by his laboratory director and by his main supervisor, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, a well-known cardiologist, Darsee acknowledged his falsification. It is a rule in the laboratory that all data must be cleared before attempting to submit an article for publication in a scientific journal. Darsee appeared to be "speeding up" this process. He claimed he had once taken the measurements and discarded them.

He was stripped of his promotion and his additional year of fellowship and all might have rested there had more serious deception not come to light. He was permitted to work on a few further months on a \$122,000 study, of which the heart laboratory was one strand. The aim was to discover, through studies with dogs, if a particular

heart drug could limit damage after heart attack.

With suspicion hanging over him, Darsee's work and notebooks were carefully studied. Records of this study, made before his confession, over the other project, seemed "too perfect". They did not appear to tally with results from centres in the study.

A Harvard spokeswoman said: "Darsee was discovered. Tissues into which he was supposed to inject radioactive materials did not carry out the tests had not been injected".

A Harvard committee and a federal investigation panel checked and rechecked the results, yet another study in another laboratory there appeared to be discrepancies.

Darsee now has a month to appeal before "disbarment" from federal funds becomes a fact. At no time has he given any reason for his actions, although he has acknowledged that his "previous investigations have established that data falsified, and that he had a personal motive".

He is now a practicing physician at a state hospital which is fully supporting him.

Meanwhile the National Institutes of Health would like to recover the \$122,000 advanced to Harvard, and there is a possibility of prosecution against Dr. Darsee. At Harvard itself there is a "penetrated every corner", said a spokeswoman.

Dr. Braunwald has denied that his supervisor was inadequate but "one federal official" said: "If you take on the supervision of a young person you have to take time to talk with them. You see the raw data, supervisors may see what has been summarised, and it is hard to detect a lie at that point."

The National Institutes of Health is also considering the case of Dr. Joseph Costantini, a nationally respected scientist who has been falsifying data while working at Sloan-Kettering Hospital in New York on drugs to combat clotting in the blood of haemophiliacs.

His research notebooks did not bear out statements made in patent applications and published articles.

Mount Sinai has since drawn up new guidelines for research staff in which, among other recommendations, they are urged to disclose work frequently with peers both inside and outside the hospital. Department chiefs have been asked to ensure that research under their highest quality.

Observer News Service

Dr. Spock confronts the rude generation

BABY-CARE expert Dr. Benjamin Spock had an awful childhood. This surprising information comes from the doctor himself, who said in an interview published recently that the scars of his life, even though he has reached the ripe age of 80.

Spock's father was chilly and would not show affection. His mother approved of sex so ferociously she persuaded him that his early moral lessons might lead to abnormal children when he married. On catching sight of his newborn, Spock said with relief: "It was the normal complement of ten fingers and ten toes."

When his two sons, Mike and John, were fully grown they dragged Mr. Spock into family therapy, accusing him of the same coldness he had noticed in his own father.

Spock's first wife Jane blames these scars for the break-up of their marriage. She says Spock gives her only half of the \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year in royalties which he earns from the notorious Baby and Child Care Manual, which is now in its 10th revision. But he is so uncomfortable "he doesn't even sign the books he sends me."

Clicking jaw

When I eat or talk I feel a clicking on the sides of my face by my ear. Several times I have yawned and then not been able to close my mouth. This all happened after I had an auto accident and hit my jaw against the dashboard.

I HAVE probably suffered some trauma or injury to the joint between the jaw and the skull. It causes dislocation and the clicking you are experiencing.

The great paediatrician's present spouse, Morgan, is a militant, macrobiotic-inclined feminist with an uproarious sense of humour. She had a woman leap out of the interior of his 80th birthday cake just as he blew out the candles.

Spock thinks today's parents are materialistic, wanting in moral vitality and spiritually vacuous. He is really quite hard on them. "Their most common problem is wishy-washiness," he said. "Children are looking for limits but some parents won't set any. They are terribly afraid their children won't like them."

Rude children bother Spock immensely. He likes politeness. One suspects he even prefers deference to grown-ups. That makes him doubly angry to be called the grandfather of permissiveness, the corrupter of an entire generation. And he is.

"Spockism has replaced the Protestant ethic in America," a leading psychiatrist said recently. "We have screwed up kids because we have screwed up society."

Spock is also subtly disapproving of the two pay-cheque couple who farm out their children to day-care centres



Dr. Spock... childhood scars

while they work all day. He says that given the wrong sort of care, a young child can grow up to be a pessimist, mistrustful of the world.

"There is certainly evidence that whether a child is going to be of superior intelligence or average or less than average intelligence depends in a very crude way on whether the person taking care of the child is responsive to it," he said.

(London Express Service)

Health by Joyce Niles

Simple surgical procedures that give excellent results when required for advanced cases.

As a preventative measure for you and your family it would be wise to keep in mind that you would not have hit your jaw against the dashboard of your car if you had been wearing a safety seatbelt.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers' Association.

Fresh lemon cake

Ingredients

- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup margarine butter
- 1/2 cup margarine self-raising flour
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup natural yoghurt
- 1/2 cup margarine, flaked and toasted
- 1/2 cup almond seeds

Method

- Heat the oven to 325 F.
- Butter the base and sides of a 7 in cake tin and line the base with buttered greaseproof paper
- Thinly pare the rind from both lemons and put it into a food processor with the cardamom seeds and 100 grammes sugar
- Process until the sugar is an aromatic powder, flecked with tiny yellow and black specks of lemon zest and cardamom
- Using a food processor or electric whisk, cream the butter with the flavoured sugar until fluffy and light.

- Beat in one egg, followed by one third of the flour
- Beat in the second egg, then another third of the flour
- Beat in a very generous tablespoon of lemon juice and the yoghurt and finally the remaining flour
- Spoon the mixture into the prepared cake tin, level the top and bake for 60-70 minutes
- Pierce the centre of the cake with a flake skewer - if it comes out clean the cake is cooked
- Let the cooked cake rest in its tin while you measure 100 grammes sugar into a cup
- Squeeze the juice of one lemon into the cup and stir gently
- Turn the cake out of its tin on to a shallow dish
- Pick the top of the cake all over with a skewer and slowly pour on the sugary lemon mixture
- Scatter the toasted almonds over the top of the cake
- By the time the cake is cold the lemon juice will have seeped into the crumbs leaving a crunchy lemon and almond flavoured topping.

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

When silence isn't golden

I HEARD A joke the other day. It went like this...

There was a family who had a son with a stutter. They decided to send him to the UK for treatment. As he boarded the plane at the airport, the boy called out to his family, "Maa... maa... maa salameh (good-bye)."

Two years later the boy had finished the treatment course and was returning. His family went to meet him. As the boy was reunited with them, he smiled and said, "How... how... how are you?"

"Yee!" they all gasped, "We sent a sheep and got back a dog!"

Yes, it is a rather unkind joke but it makes two very valid points.

The first is that although many a family is willing to go to great expense to try elaborate cures that involve sending someone abroad for a length of time, they sometimes come up short on a basic daily sympathy that would prevent them from teasing their disabled member.

There are, of course, still some cases that do need specialised care and surgery abroad, but often speech problems are not among these. Why?

Because there may actually be nothing physically wrong with the person who stutters. But he or she may just need training in how to control the lips, tongue and soft palate so as to form words more clearly... a matter of practice.

Or they may not speak or utter a sound for the reason that they hear nothing. Many times this can be corrected with a hearing aid to amplify the sounds around the person so he or she can imitate, recreate the sounds they hear and begin to speak.

Other hearing losses that hinder speech development may be due to middle ear infections. These can often be very dramatically cleared up with a minor operation.

My second point is that sending a person out of the country for treatment burdens them with problems of language barriers when they are already having troubles in communicating with others around them. And then there is the difficulty of being thrust into another culture, strange places and people - no matter how kindly their intentions - with strange customs and attitudes that one is not used to.

Wouldn't it be less stressful if the person needing help could get it in surroundings familiar to them, from people they could more easily establish a rapport with? And wouldn't it be much nicer if those around the person with the speech difficulty would refrain from teasing and use their attention towards that one to try to help in overcoming the difficulty?

Of those with speech and hearing difficulties, whatever their origins, there is only one per cent who have complete and total hearing loss and must live with the problem. The rest can be helped and should be helped as early as possible.

The Queen Alia Hearing and Speech Centre is doing just this work at the fifth circle in Amman for people of all ages, from babies to adults. The results that they achieve are encouraging as the eight year old boy who had never uttered a sound is fitted with a sound amplifier and in only a few weeks is able to read from a book and pronounce the simple words in it... a big step in the right direction.

And the attractive young girl who stuttered practices in a calm atmosphere to correct the speech defect that caused her to give up going to school. And the young man who relied on gestures to communicate with those around him because he has only partial hearing having his areas of sound perception defined so he may be fitted with an aid and then go on to learn words.

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sport

Lufthansa Tennis

Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Ra'ad and Her Royal Highness Princess Majda, Lufthansa Airline will hold the 2nd Amman Open Tennis Tournament at the Royal Automobile Club from 4-9 June.

There will be men's singles, women's singles mixed doubles and ambassadors special games.

Admission fee to the daily tournaments is JD 0.500. Proceeds from the tournament will be given to the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped.



ALEX Libby (above) plies for Foxboro in their last game of the season against Salute. After this forceful pitch two of Salute's three players on base were out. Only one made it home. Despite his valiant efforts, Alex failed to hold back the champions who came out on top with a score of 5-7.

Amman Little League Baseball Round-up

Report and Pictures by Triela Weir



DAVID Bennett (right) as he spurts for home in the seventh inning of the match, Salute v Royal Falcons in the Senior League last week. Opening the fourth inning, Brandon Benedetto for Salute struck out three batters in succession. Salute cannot be beaten now and with a score of 18-1 in this end-of-season game, they remain over all champions for this year.

RAMI Nashashibi (left) bats in the third inning of the match between Telecom and Intercom last Friday at the American Community School field.

These two Mid-league baseball teams have battled throughout the series. Rami hit again in the fifth inning to score a home run. He was followed by Iku Kim who finished flat on the ground after an exciting finish to his home run. The final score was Telecom 19, Intercom 10, keeping Telecom firmly at the top of the Mid-league table.



At 8.30 a.m. on Friday 3 June there will be a Mid-league play-off between Intercom and Ellis and at 10 a.m. an all-star match with teams from Telecom, International Traders and Clibank against Intercom, Calro Amman Bank and Ellis.

In the T-ball (junior) series AIK

meet Chase Manhattan in a play-off for first and second place at 8.30 a.m.

And in the Senior League, champions Salute play an all-star team from Royal Falcons and Foxboro at 12 noon. The award ceremony will take place at 2 p.m.

Soccer tournament

Al-Wehdsi football club is organising a soccer tournament in Amman involving clubs from four Arab countries. The tournament dubbed 'Independence Championship' will start on 15 June. The other teams are first division clubs from Lebanon, Iraq, Tunisia and Qatar.

In Okayama, 547 kilometres west of Tokyo, Newcas United, six-time winners of the England football association championships, look a 1-0 lead after David McCreey fired in a goal off a pass from Neil McDonald in the 31st minute of the game.

But Syria's Isam Zaki kicked the ball into the goal off a centering by Mahmoud al-Sayed to tie the game in the 39th minute.

In Omiya, just north of Tokyo, Yamaha's Mitsunori Yoshida, assisted by Akashi Uchiyama, slammed in a goal in the 37th minute.

As the game continued at 1-0 it appeared that Yamaha, winners of the emperor's cup last season, might become the first Japanese club to beat a foreign professional team.

In the last minute of the game, however, Marcos Nunes headed the tying goal after Edison attempted shot bounced off the bar.



The shooting club held the finals of the shooting competition last Friday at Jweideh. Picture above shows His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad who is President of the Club presenting a trophy to one of the winners. President of the competition was the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Mr. Kamel Al-Sherif.

Japan's World Soccer

TOKYO (AP) — England's Newcastle United and the Syrian national team battled to a 1-1 draw while Borussia Dortmund World soccer team Tuesday

Principles of Exercise

by Dave Terrell Ed. L. United States Sports Academy

An exercise program should also be progressive. Exercise programs for beginners must start at an extremely easy level and become harder over a period of weeks or months. Each individual should start at their current level of fitness or condition and gradually progress so they can maintain the required heart rate for the required period of time at least three times per week.

For other excellent rhythmic exercises are recommended. Rhythmic exercises such as callisthenics and weight training promote a greater flow of blood through the isometric exercises which slow the flow of blood.

For strength training, alternating hard and easy exercises is advised. By alternating easy and hard exercises, the body is better able to recover. Overdoing it or working too hard frequently leads to the lack of motivation for the individual who may not return to the exercise activity.

If you want to experience increases in strength or cardiovascular fitness levels, you must overload the system. Necessary for improvement, the principle of overload states that in order to improve the function of these systems, they must be forced to do more work than they are normally accustomed to doing.

Warm-up and cool-down are also principles of exercise that are important. Warm-up is a short bout of exercise which comes before the heavier exercise or athletic event. It raises the heart rate slightly and increases the respiration rate so that there is additional oxygen supply the muscles which are doing the work. A cool-down should conclude every exercise session. This allows the systems to gradually return to normal. Walking is good cool-down activity. Cooling down properly also helps to prevent blood pooling which allows for the squeezing action of the muscles to return the blood through the veins to the heart.

Do you have any questions about fitness? If so address them to the US Sports Academy, Box 100, Mobile, AL 36608.

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Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 2nd June, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Your work could be just a little hazardous during this week, so watch things more cautiously than usual. Do not take chances, and be fully aware of what you are doing most of the time. This way, you will minimise your risks. At home, whilst there could be changes going on around you, all appears to go to general routine. There will be talk of your making a move from where you now live, but this would not be for some time.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

This is a week for you to think over your job and your financial assets. Study your interests, and also those of others around you, for there is little doubt that better judgement should come to your aid this week. You will have irritations, but just as long as you decide what you can and should do to help matters, then all appears to go well. Romance appears to be very well starred this week.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

All appears to go well for you at work, whilst in the home, you and your opposite number may talk your conditions over this week, in order to be able to get things proceeding according to your wishes. Try to remember this is not a good week for making money. Whilst it does not appear really bad, at the same time, it does not promise great gains for you, so be advised by me, and be conservative in most aspects.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You have an extremely good week ahead of you, but you would do well to focus your efforts along a new line, towards mid-week, because than other friendly aspects could give you added support towards reaching your goals. There will be talk of a future trip for pleasure, and quite a lot of planning will be made in this direction. Where romantic affairs are concerned, you could meet a new and attractive member of the opposite sex some time during this week.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

Slight disagreements could grow to quarrels this week, so be diplomatic with your fellow workers. Do your own work and avoid arguments. An interesting romantic association could come to ahead for you, but do remember that if you act on sudden impulse, you could either win or lose, so it is much better for you to study the circumstances around you before you make any moves.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Here you have a week in which you could settle a personal problem which has been on hand. You could find yourself renewing a friendship, which both yourself and the other person were a little stupid about. By mid-week, either you or someone around you should be pleased by some extra money that could come your way. You will also be asked to make a loan.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

You could find yourself either being entertained by or entertaining a business colleague during this week. If you are entertaining, then bear in mind that a big outlay of money could be less important than your arranging an extremely pleasant time. You have a week ahead of you in which your eyes and ears should be open because there is little doubt that opportunities are in the air for you. If buying or selling, try to remember not to ask too much.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

For those of you who wish to make changes, either of or around your home, then this is an excellent week to finalise plans in this direction. Finances could be just a little better now, and you should be able to buy the small luxuries which will bring that touch of brightness to yourself or your household. An emotional entanglement could be little upsetting, but as long as you maintain a calm attitude, all appears to have righted itself by week's end.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

There will be a lot of talk about holidays during this coming week, but firstly, you must continue to push ahead towards realising your current plans. A new friend could enter your life, which could be good for you, as they will be 100% genuine. Something new you may have to wear may need alteration, otherwise, all appears to go to schedule. Towards week's end, expect an unlooked for invitation which should make you very happy.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

This is a week in which you can afford to make things easier than of late. It is also an excellent time for getting yourself ready for better action to follow. There could be a few irritating little things going wrong, so do not leave anything to chance, and make certain that you know exactly what you are talking about, so that a difficult person around you cannot put you in the wrong.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

Here you have a week when you would do very well to sit back and observe what happens and allow events to take their own course. This way, you can better adjust to them. This is not the best week for you to take the lead. A relative should have some extremely pleasing news to give you by mid-week, and you can expect to receive a gift of either a small piece of jewellery, or something to wear.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Someone with whom you work could make a suggestion to you this week, which should prove to be more than helpful for you. Where important matters are concerned, you would do well to remain in the background and limit the prospect of a burdensome responsibility being placed on your shoulders. From mid-week onwards, in most respects, all seems to be for the better, so that by week's end, you should be feeling your old self once again.

Birthday Information Charts

Thursday 2 June

Birthday Greetings to You. On the money side, there is every prospect of a sudden and large place of good fortune. Don't let the family know too freely off you, and you would be well advised not to go on helping some of your acquaintances who are only taking advantage of you.

Much of the coming year will be propitious for marriage if you are single. If not, there is bound to be a very gay whirl of parties very soon.

Your family differences will be settled during the coming year, and you should feel much more contented about someone of whom you are very fond. Your private affairs should run much more smoothly than ever before.

All your hard work in the past weeks bears fruit for you now.

Friday 3 June

Birthday Greetings to you. Family problems could be rather difficult during the next few weeks, but with your natural tact, you should be able to sort matters out satisfactorily. However, don't let people become too dependent on you.

An older friend who is very close to you may take up a good deal of your time during the next few months, and they could help you considerably with a new project which you are planning. Make sure that you show your appreciation.

Problems do not appear to be very good at present, but if you show patience, there is every possibility of their improving considerably within the next four months.

You may find that you are having to work much harder than usual, but at the same time, there is little doubt that you should gain greater benefits.

Saturday 4 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Romance is indicated for the younger ones of you. For those who are still single, wedding bells could be rung by your next anniversary. For old and young, there will be a very good deal of social activity.

Towards October period, you could be offered an opportunity to travel, and having coming to your decision, you would be wise to seek the advice of someone near to you, as this could change the whole pattern of your life.

There are no worries where your health is concerned, for the time being, you will be feeling fit and well throughout the coming year.

Sunday 5 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Romance should figure fairly prominently in your life during the next four months, and family ties could become stronger. You should by now realise that there is one member of your family who could be a little elderly, with whom you will never really see eye to eye, but those next twelve months should form a new and better understanding between the two of you.

You could find that a relative could influence you in an extremely favourable light regarding your career, and because of this, you could expect a good deal of success in this direction for rewards should be reaped from your recent hard work.

Socially, your life should be both happy and busy, and a person who could have over the past few months, been chasing some bother, should now take themselves off from the scene, and in consequence, things go smoother.

Workwise, you may be approached to take a much more responsible position. There could be slight jealousy from a colleague, but this will only be a passing phase.

Tuesday 7 June

Birthday Greetings to You. You may be faced with having to make an important decision, which (to a point), could alter your way of life quite a bit, but the portents are that good fortune could be ahead, if you arrive at the decision which in turn could bring much happiness.

There seems little doubt that in the social field, you could find yourself very much in demand, and particularly popular during the whole of the next twelve months.

Financially, affairs seem to take a turn very much for the better, and you should be finding extra cash coming your way, plus, promotion, should you be in business, and so you would be well advised to take advantage of all the opportunities in order to be feeling extra comfortable by the time your next anniversary comes around.

From the financial point of view, this should be an extremely good year for you, and all the hard work that you have been doing should be rewarded, so that by the time you reach your next birthday, you will be feeling very secure.

Workwise, you may be approached to take a much more responsible position. There could be slight jealousy from a colleague, but this will only be a passing phase.



FRANK AND ERNEST

